

(24) Auxiliary verb (11)
 (13) model

Model verb (a part of Auxiliary verb)

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Model verb

(10) Model Auxiliary verb

Original Auxiliary verb

क्योंकि ये M.V का काम कभी भी नहीं करते हैं ~~हैं~~ बल्कि M.V की हमेशा सहायता करते हैं और इन्हें दूसरे किसी रूप में नहीं पाया जाता है।

* ये main verb के बिना काम नहीं कर सकते हैं।

(shall, will, can, may, would, should, could, might, must, ought)

"May" (सकना के अर्थ में)

May is a model auxiliary verb it is mainly used in the sense of present tense and future tense. Its same form is used with all types of subjects whether they are singular ^{and} plural in number. It can never be used alone without main verb and doesnot have infinitive or participial form in any case. the suffix 's' or 'es' can never be added to the last of 'May' when it is used with the subject of singular number of third person. In present tense, 'do or does' as auxiliary verb can never be used in any type of sentence in which the model auxiliary verb 'May' is used.

Marginal A.V./Semi model A. verb

Marginal और primary verb Auxiliary और main verb दोनों रूप में प्रयोग किए जाते हैं।

Dare, Need, & used to.

- The original form (base form) of main verb that is also called infinitive should always be used + with it but the sign of the infinitive (to) always remains un-expressed i.e. hidden 'May' like other modal auxiliary verbs denotes

प्रामाण्य → इसी लिए सर्वसंवेदनीय could का प्रयोग है।
विनम्रता

different sense and meaning according to its different uses that are mentioned below systematically.

Use: - (A) - The modal verb 'May' is originally used in the sense of asking for and granting permission.

Pattern: - Aff: - May + sub + V₁ + obj + comp.

1. क्या मैं यहाँ खेल सकता हूँ ?

→ May I play here ?

क्या मैं इस कमरे से बाहर जा सकता हूँ ?

→ May I go out of this room ?

(In the sense of Asking for permission)

आज्ञा लिया जाता है तब Interrogative sentence

आज्ञा दिया जाता है तब Assertive sentence

Pattern: - (B) - Affir: - Sub + May + V₁ + obj + comp.

(1) आप यहाँ बैठ सकते हैं।

→ you may seat here.

(2) अब आप अपनी सभी पुस्तकें ले सके गे।

Now, you may take all your books.

In the sense of granting permission

लेकिन May का प्रयोग कदापि नहीं होगा

Note: - Now a day. The use of 'can' in place of 'may' in informal style has begun to come in vogue to denote the sense of asking for and granting permission.

in the sense of asking for permission

Note! - But in the case of denial permission. The use of "can not or can't" / "must not or mustn't" in place of "may not (Mayn't)" is considered better.

✶ Can't / Mustn't is used in place of Mayn't (Maynot)

No, you can't ~~or~~, no, you ^{must} ~~might~~ not

Rule:-2:- The modal verb "May" is used at the beginning of optative sentence that lasts with the note of exclamation (!) to denote the sense of wish, pray, bless, and curse. ~~May~~ save, bless, life ~~in~~ optative sentence में आजार तब May का प्रयोग हम understood कर सकते हैं।

Optative Sentence

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pattern! - May + Sub + V₁ + Obj + Comp!

May + Sub + not + V₁ + Obj + Comp!

Ex:- आपको शानदार सफलता मिले।

May you get a grand success! (wish)

आपकी उम्र लम्बी हो।

May you live long! (bless)

ईश्वर आपकी सहायता करें।

May God help you! (pray)

वे दोनों झीरा बर्बाद हो जाए।

May they both be ruined soon! (curse)

Note:- The modal verb 'May' can be disappeared / Vanished from the optative sentence if the main verb ^{Says} live or bless is used but The sign of exclamation (!) Can never be removed from optative sentence

Ex:- May our unity live long!

long live our unity!

May God save you from all types of evils!

God save you from all types of evils.

May God bless you!

God bless you!

Rule!-3:- The modal verb 'May' will be used in the Subordinate ^{to denote} adverb clause in the sense purpose if the principle clause i.e. main clause is in present tense in this complex sentence, that ^{so} so as to, that, in order that, in order to etc are used ^{as the conjunction}

(Purpose indicating Conj)
↳ subordinate adverb clause

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He works hard that he may succeed at Board exam

That / ~~so that~~ / in order that / ~~that~~ → जिसमें कि
in order to / so as to → ताकि के अर्थ में

He works hard that he could succeed at board exam.
~~May~~ (May) ✓

Pattern: - Sub + V'/V^S + obj + Comp + that + Subj + may + V' + obj + Comp.

Sub + V'/V^S + obj + Comp + so that + Subj + may + V' + obj + Comp

Sub + V'/V^S + obj + Comp + in order that + Subj + may + V' + obj + Comp

Sub + V'/V^S + obj + Comp + in order to / so as to (ताकि) + Subj + may + V' + obj + Comp.

वह कठिन परिश्रम करता है जिससे कि वह वार्षिक परीक्षा में सफल हो सके।

He works hard so that he may succeed in the annual examination.

आपको मेरी उमर लग जाये।

May you ^{live} ^{even} ^{life} ^(जीन)

वह प्रति दिन सुबह में व्यायाम करता है जिससे कि (ताकि) वह स्वस्थ रह सके।

→ He takes exercise in the ^{everyday} morning in order that / so that / that / in order to / so as to he may stay ^(remain) healthy.
मैं परीक्षा भवन में उसकी सहायता करना चाहता हूँ ताकि वह परीक्षा पास कर सके।

→ I want to help him in the examination hall in order to / so as to he may pass the examination.

Rule 4:- The modal verb 'may' is also used to denote the sense of possibility and uncertainty.

ऐसी संभावना जो natural phenomenon हो तो उसके लिए May का माइght का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

वह शहर से घर आ सकता है।

He can/may/might come to house from city.
आज वहाँ हो सकती है।

It may/might rain today.

90% + संभावना → Can (जब natural phenomenon न हो)

60%:70% संभावना → May.

30% + संभावना → Might.

Pattern:- (a) :- Sub + May + V₁ + obj + comp.
Sub + May + not + V₁ + obj + comp.

Ex:- आज रात वर्षा हो सकती है।

→ It may rain tonight.

आज वे दोनों शहर से घर वापस आ सकते हैं।

They both can/may/might come to house from ^{back} city today.

श्याम का आई उसी वारे में मैं कुछ बता सकता हूँ।

Shyam's brother may tell me something about him.

(b) Sub + May + be (V₁) + comp.

Sub + May + not + be (V₁) + comp.

वह पुस्तकालय में हो सकती है।

She may be in the library.

इस थैले में कुछ हो सकता है।

There may be something in this bag.

had to pay fine

having

कर रहे था

Current electricity



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3. मेरी कुछ पुस्तकें उसकी अलमारी में हो सकती हैं।

Some books of mine / ~~some~~ ^{my some of my} book may be in his/her Almirah.

(c) Subj + may + ~~have~~ + ^{be} + V₁ + Obj + Comp
Subj + may + not + ~~have~~ + ^{be} + V₁ + Obj + Comp

आज रात वर्षा हो ^{रहे} सकती है।

होते रहे सकती हैं।

It may be raining tonight.

may + be + V_e

वहाँ जोरों से हवा चलती रहे सकती है।

It may be blowing hard there.

Similar to infinitive + to have only

(d) Subj + may + have + to + V₁ + Obj + Comp

Subj + may + not + have + to + V₁ + Obj + Comp

possibility + किसी कार्य करने की आवश्यकता/विवरण

1. तुम दोनों की जुमना चुनना पड़ सकता है।

→ you both may have to pay fine

2. तुम्हारे दोस्त की बाहर वापस जाना पड़ सकता है।

→ your friend may have to go back to city.

3. मुझे इस कुओं से पानी खिंचना पड़ सकता है।

I may have to draw water from this well.

(e) The modal verb 'May' denotes uncertainty about the work done in the past time. When present perfect form 'have + past participle (V₃)' is used with it.

May से समाख present या future के भाव को व्यक्त करता है।
लेकिन May का प्रयोग जब past tense के साथ होता है तो वह अनिश्चितता का बोध कराता है।

(1) Subj + may + have + V₃ + Obj + Comp

Subj + may + not + have + V₃ + Obj + Comp

(Some - Affirmative
Any - Negative/Interrogative)

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1. आपने गांधीजी का नाम सुना होगा।

→ You may have heard the name of Mahatma Gandhi ji.

2. वह पानी में तलाश में कही गया होगा।

→ He may have gone ^{some} anywhere ~~else~~ in search of water.

3. वह वहाँ की अंग्रेजी पढ़ाई होगी।

→ She may have taught students English.

(ii) Sub + may + have + v³ (been) + Comp.

1. Sub + may + not + have + v³ (been) + Comp.

1. वह दिल्ली में रही होगी।

→ She may have been in Delhi.

2. यहाँ कुछ रहा होगा। → There may have been something here.

3. श्याम अपने कमरे में रहा होगा।

Shyam may have been in his room.

4.

Rule - 5:- The modal verb 'may' can be used in place of "to be allowed / permitted to" to express the sense of permission.

to be allowed to / permitted to

is / are / am

In a sentence:- is / are / am allowed to

is / are / am permitted to.

✓ तुम यहाँ बैठ सकते हो। / तुम्हें यहाँ बैठने की इजाजत है।

you may seat here or, you are ^{permitted} allowed to seat here

Aff:- Sub + is / am / are + ^{permitted} allowed + to + V₁ + obj + comp.

Sub + is / am / are + not + ^{permitted} allowed + to + V₁ + obj + comp.

i.e. → Sub + may + V₁ + obj + comp.

Sub + may + not + V₁ + obj + comp.

आपको इस दौड़ प्रतियोगिता में दौड़ने की इजाजत है। Competition

→ you are allowed to run in this race Competition
you may run in this race Competition

तुम्हारे दोस्त को यहाँ बैठने की इजाजत नहीं है।

your friend is not permitted / allowed to seat here.
your friend may not seat here.

Rule! - 6: The model verb 'May + be' is used ~~to~~ in place of perhaps (शायद) in the ^{same} sense of p. to denote the sense of possibility.

हो सकता है, आज रात वर्षा हो। / न, संभवतः / शायद आज रात वर्षा हो।

— perhaps / probably / May be, it ^{will} rains tonight
हो सकता है, वह अपने कमरे में है।

perhaps / probably / May be, he is in his room.

Rule! - 7: The model verb 'May + be' (संभव है कि है) is also used in the sense of probably (it is possible) to denote the sense of possibility.

Sub + may + be + adj + ~~and~~ yet + sub +

संभव है कि वह धनी है (not) + be adj फिर भी संतुष्ट न हो।

He may be ~~rich~~ ^{rich/wealthy} yet not be contented.

संभव है कि वह गरीब है फिर भी खुश है।

~~He~~ He may be poor yet be happy.

Translate the following into English with the help

model verbs

1. वह आपसे जेब से कुछ निकाला होगा।
→ He may have taken out something from your pocket
2. टेलीफोन पर राधा की उससे पिताजी से बात हुई होगी।
→ ~~It would~~ Radha may have had a talk with her father on telephone
3. संभव है कि वह स्पर्धाय न हो फिर भी दौड़ प्रतियोगिता में भाग लेने के लिए तैयार है।
→ He may perhaps not be healthy yet be ready to take part in this competition
4. प्रधानाध्यापक को उन्हें विद्यालय से निष्काशित करना पड़ सकता है।
→ The principle may have to rusticate them from school
5. उनमें से कुछ गावों में संक्रामक विमारियों फैलने रह सकती हैं।
→ It may be infectious diseases spreading in some villages of them
6. हो सकता है आज क्रिकेट मैच दो बजे शुरू हो।
→ Maybe, the cricket match start at 2'0' clock today
7. क्या मुझे द्वितीय जेबरी टिकट से प्रथम जेबरी में यात्रा करने की अनुमति है?
→ Am I allowed to travel in first class with the 2nd class ticket?
8. क्या उनमें से कुछ नदियों का जल स्तर लगातार बढ़ता रह सकता है?
→ May the water level of some rivers from them be going on increasing at a steady rate?
9. दिवंगत आत्मा को स्वर्ग में चिर शांति मिले।
→ May departed souls get eternal peace in the hereafter

10. ^{जरीब} केन्द्र सरकार देश के किसानों को स्वयं सहायता समिति बना सकती है जिससे कि वे हाथ के क्षेत्र में आत्मनिर्भर बन सकें।

→ The central government wants to increase the ^{power} strength of ^{the poor} farmers of ^{the country} in order that they may be self sufficient in agriculture field.

11. वे दोनों शीघ्र बर्बाद हो जाएँ।

→ ^{May} they both ^{be} ruined soon!

12. आपको देने के लिए उसके पास कुछ नहीं हो सकता है।

→ He may not have ~~something~~ anything to give you

13. वह प्रतिदिन सुबह में टहलता है जिससे कि वह दुबारा बिमार न पड़ सके।

→ He walks everyday in the morning in order that he may ~~be~~ not ill again.

14. आपको प्रत्येक विषय में विशिष्ट अंक मिलें।

→ May you get distinction marks in each subjects.

15. वह अपने वर्ग में प्रथम आने के लिए कठिन प्रयास करता है जिससे की उसे विद्यालय की ओर से क्षति मिले।

→ He ^{tries} ~~works~~ hard to stand first in his class in order that he may get scholarship ^{the} on behalf of school.

Can (सकना के अर्थ में)

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Can is a modal verb. its single form is used with all types of subjects whether they are singular or plural in ~~es~~ number. It can never be used without main verb. It does not have the infinitive or participle form in any case. It is mainly used to denote the sense of present tense and future tense. In present tense the suffix 's' or 'es' can never be added to the last of 'Can'. If it is used with the singular subject of third person in any circumstance, in present tense "do or does" as Auxiliary verb can never be used. In any type of sentence in which "Can is used as modal auxiliary verb", the original form (base form/V) of main verb, that is called infinitive, must be used with it (can) but the sign of infinitive (-to) always remains understood (i.e.) hidden. Can like other modal auxiliary verbs denotes various sense and meaning according to its different uses that have been mentioned below one by one.

Infinitive without sign (to) → Bare Infinitive

Rule: - 1:- The modal verb 'can' is originally used to denote the sense of power, capacity, potentiality or ability of a person or thing at present time.

Pattern: (A) :- Sub + M.V (Can) + V₁ + Obj + Comp
Sub + M.V (Can) + not + V₁ + Obj + Comp.

मैं इस ~~द्वि~~ मिनट के अन्दर आपसे इस सवाल को
हल कर सकता हूँ।

I Can solve question of yours within 10 minutes

वह आपको हरा सकता है।

He Can beat you.

मैं अकेले इस वजन को उठा सकता हूँ।

I Can lift this weight single handed.

वह अंग्रेजी में आपसे बात कर सकती है।

She Can talk with you in english.

मैं अच्छी तरह से हिन्दी बोल सकता हूँ।

→ I Can speak hindi well.

मैं इसे सह सकता हूँ।

I Can ^{bear} tolerate this

Pattern- B! - Affi! - Sub + Can + be + V₄ + Obj + Comp.

Neg! - Sub + Cannot + be + V₄ + Obj + Comp.

वह लगातार दस मील दौड़ते रह सकता है।

He Can ^{be} running 10 miles ~~continuously~~ at a stretch.

वह अंग्रेजी में आपसे बात कर सकती है।

She Can be ^{speaking} to you in english.

मैं छुप में आप के साथ कार्य करते रह सकता हूँ।

I Can be ^{doing work} working with you in the sun

Note:- The modal verb 'Can + not (Can't)' denotes the sense of absence of power, potentiality, capacity or ability of a person or thing at present time.

Sub + Can + not + V₁ + Obj + Comp.

मैं बीस मिनट के अन्दर इस कविता को ऊँस्थ नहीं कर सकता हूँ।

→ I Cannot ^{learn} ~~get~~ this poem by heart ^{within 20 minutes} ~~by heart~~

आप मुझे नहीं हरा सकते हैं।

You ^{cannot} ~~can not~~ ~~defeate~~ defeat me

Rule: -2:- In present tense "be able to" be also used in place of can to denote the sense of power, potentiality, Capacity or ability of a person or thing.

Sub + is/am/are + able + to + V₁ + Obj + Comp

Sub + is/am/are + not + able + to + V₁ + Obj + Comp

1. मैं अन्दर इस नदी को तैर कर पार करने की क्षमता हूँ।

I am able to swim across the river.

I can swim across the river.

मेरे दोस्त के अन्दर आपकी इस गाड़ी को सा खरिदने का सामर्थ्य नहीं है।

~~I~~ My friend is not able to buy ~~this~~ ^{car of yours}

My friend cannot buy this car of yours

उसके अन्दर खड़ा होने की क्षमता नहीं है।

He is not able to stand up.

He cannot stand

वह मुझे नहीं हरा पाता है।

He is not ^{able to} defeat me

He Can't defeat me.

उससे एक भी शब्द नहीं बोला जाता है।

He is not able to speak even a word

He cannot ~~able to~~ speak even a word

Rule:-3:- The modal verb 'Can' is also used to express the sense of prohibition & ban (निषेधात्मक)

Subj + Can + not + V₁ + obj + comp.

इस विमान के अंदर धूम्रपान नहीं कर सकते बना है।

Anybody ~~you~~ cannot smoke inside this plane

It is strictly prohibited to smoke inside this plane

यहाँ गाड़ियाँ नहीं खड़ी की जा सकती हैं।

यहाँ गाड़ी खड़ा करना सख्त मना है।

Cars cannot be parked here.

It is strictly prohibited ^{to park} cars here

Rule:-4:- In present tense, The modal verb 'Can' has begun to be used in place of 'may' in the sense of asking for and granting the permission in informal style, that is to say in spoken English. even in this sense the use of may is supposed much more suitable and better than that of can.

Pattern:- A:- Affirmative :- ^{Can} Sub + V₁ + obj + comp

Neg :- ~~Sub~~ Can + Sub + ^{not} V₁ + obj + comp

क्या परीक्षा देने के लिए मैं आपकी यह कृपामें ले सकता हूँ।

Can I take this pen of yours to take examination

yes, you can

No, you can't

क्या मैं अन्दर जा सकता हूँ।

Can I go in?

Yes you can

No you can't

(B) Aff! - Sub + Can + V₁ + Obj + Comp

Neg! - Sub + Can + not + V₁ + Obj + Comp

Ex! - अब आप अपने भाई के घर ले जा सकते हैं।

Now, you can take your brother to house.

आप इस कमरे से बाहर नहीं जा सकते हैं।

You ~~can not~~ ^{cannot} go out of this room

~~अधिक संभावना (probability)~~
Rule-5! - The modal verb 'can' is also used to denote the sense of likelihood (अधिक संभावना) .
बहुत

Pattern! - A! Aff! - Sub + Can + V₁ + Obj + Comp

Neg! - Sub + Cannot + V₁ + Obj + Comp

Ex! - वे दोनों सूर्यास्त से पहले वापस आ सकते हैं।

They both can come back to house before

आरी वर्षा संपूर्ण फसल को धुँवाँ कर सकता है। ^{the sunset.}

Heavy rainfall can spoil whole ^{harvest} ~~crop~~.

B! Aff! - Sub + Can + V₁ (be) + Comp

Sub + Cannot + V₁ (be) + Comp

Ex! - मीठे बच्चों के लिए विषमूल खतरनाक हो सकता है।

Misdeeds can be quite dangerous of children.

Uncertainty $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Can/may} \rightarrow \text{General Sentences} \\ \text{might/would} \rightarrow \text{clause में} \end{array} \right.$

इस नदी में तैरना बच्चों के लिए खतरनाक हो सकता है।

To see it can be risky for childrens to swim in this

आपकी गाडी इस शहर में कहीं नहीं हो सकती है।

your Car cannot be anywhere in this city.

Rule:-6:- The modal verb 'Can' will denote the sense of possibility or uncertainty of the work done in past time when present perfect form 'have + Past participle (V₃)' is used with it (Can).

pattern:- Aff:- Sub + Can + have + V₃ + obj + comp.

Neg:- Sub + Can + not + have + V₃ + obj + comp.

Ex:- वह आपकी बात धिप कर सुनी होगी

She Can have ^{over}heard your talk.

(It is possible but not certain)

conversation

आपके पिताजी डाक से पैसा भेजे होंगे।

Your father Can have sent money by post.

(It is possible but not certain)

शरीर में कुद रहा होगा।

धिपकर सुनना
(over heard)

There Can have been something on the way.

Note:- Normal sentences में Can/May का use
Clause में would / ~~May~~ Might का use होगा।

Normal वह आगरा गया होगा

He Can have gone to agra.

Clause:- यदि वह ताजमहल देखा होता यदि वह आगरा गया होता।

If he had gone to agra, he would ^{have} seen the tajmahal.

Note:- ★ Sub + Cannot (Can't) + help + V₄ + obj + comp

Ex:- वह हँसे बिना नहीं रह सकती है।

she Can't help laughing.

मैं अपने दोस्त से बात किए बिना नहीं रह सकता हूँ।

I cannot ^{help} ~~help~~ talking to my friend.
वह अपने दोस्तों को मूर्ख बनाए बिना नहीं रह सकता है।

He cannot help making ~~fool~~ his friend fool.

Sub + Cannot + have + ^(noun/pronoun) obj + V + obj + comp.

मैं आपको यहाँ बैठने नहीं दे सकता हूँ।

I cannot have ^{you seat here} ~~your friend~~

वह आप लोगों को वहाँ क्रिकेट खेलने नहीं दे सकता है।

He cannot have you play cricket there.

might (सकना है अर्थ में)

might is also Auxiliary verb It is Regarded as the Simple past tense (past form) of the modal verb 'may'. But it is used to denote the sense of present tense and future tense too. Same form is used with all types of subject whether they are singular or plural a number. It can also never be used alone without any main verb. It does not have infinitive or participial. In any case in present tense do and does as auxiliary verb. The base form of the main verb i.e. that also called infinitive must be used with it but the sign of infinitive (to) always remains understood. hidden 'might' is light. Other modal Auxiliary verb express various sense and be cleared below one by one.

The modal verb might will certainly be used in place of the modal verb 'may' in indirect speech or reporting clause in past tense.

Ex Direct speech:-

She said to her son, "may you live long."

in indirect speech:-

She blessed her son that he might live long.

Direct speech:-

He said to his class teacher, "may I come in Sir?"

in indirect speech.

He asked his class teacher Respectfully whether he might go in.

R-2

The modal verb might in present tense or future tense is also used in the sense of asking for permission. In this sense the use of might shows more politeness than that of 'may'.

aff — might + sub + vi + obj + c

might + s + that + vi + obj + c

Ex

Q1 क्या मैं आपकी यह पुस्तक देखा सकता हूँ।

might I see this book of yours (more politeness)

may I see this book of yours (less politeness)

क्या मैं यहाँ कुछ पढ़ने के लिए बैठ सकता हूँ।

might I sit here for some moment

क्या मैं प्रधानाचार्य से मिलने का वक़्त ले सकता हूँ।

might I have a talk with the headmaster?

Might > Must > should for ^{denoting} advise and suggestion
 Can - May - Might for denoting possibility

Rule:- 3:- The modal verb 'Might' is used to denote the sense of strong advise and suggestion

Aff:- Sub + Might + V₁ + obj + comp

Neg:- Sub + might + not + V₁ + obj + comp.

Ex:- आप किसी अच्छे डॉक्टर से परामर्श करें।

You might consult a good doctor.

आप इस रोग से दूरकारा पाने के लिए सुबह में व्यायाम करें।

You might ^{take} exercise in the morning to get rid of

* यदि ऐसे किसी sentence में यदि 'हम' आ जाए तब ^{this disease} ~~वे~~ से ~~बनेगा~~ ^{let us} ~~अन्य~~ किसी subject के अंतर्गत पर might का प्रयोग होगा।

वे दोनों उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के लिए विदेश जाएं।

→ They both might go ^{abroad} ~~to~~ foreign to get higher education.

आप खाना खाने के तुरंत बाद न सोएँ।

→ you might not sleep ^{soon after} just after taking ^{meal} ~~meal~~ / food

Rule:- 4:- The modal verb 'Might' will certainly be used in subordinate adverb clause to denote the sense of purpose if principle clause is in past tense.

Aff:- Sub + V₂ + obj + comp + that + Sub + Might + V₁ + obj + comp.

Sub + V₂ + obj + comp + that / so that / in order to / in order that
 So as to (ताकि / जिससे कि) + Sub + might + V₁ + obj + comp.

Ex:- वह प्रतिदिन सुबह में टहला करता था जिससे कि वह खुद को स्वस्थ रखे।

He use to walk in the morning everyday so as to / so that he might keep himself healthy.

वह मेरे यहाँ आ रहा है
He often come to me

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वह इतनी परिश्रम करता था जिससे कि वह अपने वर्क में प्रथम आ लड़े।

→ He worked hard so that he might stand first

in the class.
वह परीक्षा-अवन में मेरी सहायता करना चाहता था कि मैं अच्छा अंक प्राप्त कर सकूँ।

→ He wanted to help me that I might ^{in the examination hall} obtain good marks.

Rule:- 5:- In the comparison of 'may' the modal verb 'might' denotes less possibility that is to say might denotes doubtful possibility. It denotes 30% possibility while 'may' denotes 60%.

④ Aff:- Sub + Might + V + Obj + Comp.

Neg:- Sub + Might + not + V + Obj + Comp

Ex:- आज रात वर्षा हो सकती है।

It might rain tonight (30% chance)

i.e. It may rain tonight (60% chance)

आज वे दोनों वहाँ से घर वापस आ सकते हैं।

Today, they both might comeback to house from there (30%)

i.e. Today, they both may comeback to house from there (60%)

कुल परीक्षा साढ़े दस बजे संचालित हो सकती है।

The examination might be conducted at half past 10 (30%)

The examination may be conducted at half past 10 (60%)

(B) Aff! - Sub + might + be + V¹ + obj + comp

Neg! - Sub + might + not + V¹ + obj + comp.

देखा है कुछ भागों में वर्षा हो रहे रह सकती है।

→ It might be raining in some part of country.

वहाँ जोरों से हवा चल रहे रह सकती है।

→ It might be blowing hard there.

(C) Aff! - Sub + might + be (V¹) + ~~obj~~ + comp.

Neg! - Sub + might + not + be (V¹) + ~~obj~~ + comp.

Ex! - इस थैले में कुछ हो सकता है।

There might be something in this bag.

इस पुस्तक में रोचक कहानियाँ हो सकती हैं।

There might be ~~a~~ interesting ^{stories} ~~story~~ in this book.

वह अपने समय का महान नाटककार हो सकता है।

He might be a great dramatist of his time.

(D) Aff! - Sub + might + have + to + V¹ + obj + comp.

Neg! - Sub + might + not + have + to + V¹ + obj + comp.

Ex! - आपका वहाँ कुछ कहना पड़ सकता है।

You might have to say something there.

हमलोगों को अंग्रेजी बोलना पड़ सकता है।

We might have to speak ~~some~~ english.

(E) Aff! - Sub + might + have + V³ + obj + comp.

Neg! - Sub + might + not + have + V³ + obj + comp.

Ex! - वह आपके इस सवाल को हल कर दिया होता।

He might have solved ~~the~~ question of yours.

वह जंगल में लाधा मारा होता।

→ He might have killed tiger in the forest.

यदि वह विद्यालय गया होता तो उसे प्रधानाध्यापक के हाथों पुरस्कार मिला होता।

→ He might have got prize ^{at the hands of headmaster} if he had gone to school.

Best He would have got prize at the hands of the headmaster if he had gone to school.

Rule:- 6:- The modal verb 'Might' can also be used as the polite request (विनय विवेक)

Aff:- Might + Sub + V₁ + Obj + Comp?

Neg:- Might + Sub + not + V₁ + Obj + Comp?

Ex:-

क्या आप मेरे इस पत्र को होंड सकते हैं।

Might you ^{post} ~~leave~~ this letter of mine?

क्या आप मेरे इस संदेश को मेरे माता-पिता के पास पहुँचा सकते हैं?

Might you ~~convey~~ this message of mine to

क्या आप मुझे इस शब्द का मतलब समझा सकते हैं?

Might you explain the meaning of this word to me?

Rule:- 7:- The modal verb 'Might' can also denote two things if present perfect form 'have + past participle (V₃)' is used with it

~~that the~~

~~that~~ (A) That the work was done or not is not clearly known.

Pattern:-

Aff:- Sub + might + have + V₃ + Obj + Comp

Neg:- Sub + might + not + have + V₃ + Obj + Comp

वह परीक्षा शुल्क जमा किया होगा।

He might have paid examination fee.
वह मेरे दोस्त को कुछ पुस्तकें दिया होगा।

He might have given ~~some books~~ to my friend ^{some book}.
वह दोनों दिल्ली के मार्ग में रहे होंगे।

They both might have been on the way to Delhi.

(B) In spite of possibility no work was done in past time is clear.

Aff:- Sub + Might + have + V₃ + Obj + Comp.

Neg:- Sub + Might + not + have + V₃ + Obj + Comp.

वह दौड़ प्रतियोगिता में भाग लिया होता।

→ He might have participated in race competition.

वह आपके इस सवाल को हल कर दिया होता।

→ He might have solved this question of yours.

मेरा दोस्त उस टीम का कप्तान रहा होता।

→ My friend might have been captain of that team.

Practice

Auxiliary verb 'might' Convert the following sentences in to English with the model

1. क्या आप मुझे मुख्य डाक घर का पता बता सकते हैं।

→ Might you tell me the address of main post office.

2. क्या आप मुझे इस तरह के सवालों को हल करना सिखा सकते हैं।

→ Might you teach me how to solve this type of questions.

3. आने वाले समय खाद्य वस्तुओं की कमी बढ़ सकती है।

→ There might increase in ~~deficiency~~ of food stuffs in coming time.

4. वहाँ चारों तरफ पानी ही पानी हो सकता है।

→ There is nothing but water all over there.

✓ There might be nothing but water all over there.

5. वह आपको निर्दोष साबित करने के लिए कुछ न कुछ की होती।

→ He might do something or other to prove you innocent.

6. देश के पश्चिमी भाग में बर्फ पड़ सकती है।

→ It might ~~be~~ ~~have~~ snow ~~fall~~ in western part of country.

7. वे दोनों द्वारा विमार पड़ सकते हैं।

→ They both might fall ill again.

8. वह कठिन परिश्रम किया जिससे कि वह सफल हो सके।

→ He worked hard in order that he might ^{so} successful.

9. वह सुबह में टहना करता था जिससे कि वह द्वारा विमार न पड़ सके।

→ He used to walk in the morning so that he might not fall ill again.

10. वह अपने बेटे को शहर भेजना चाहता था जिससे कि वह उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त कर सके।

→ He wanted to send his son to city so that he might get higher education.

NG

Could (सकना के अर्थ में)

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Could is a modal Auxiliary verb. It is considered as the past tense of the modal verb 'can' but in some situation it is used to denote the sense of present tense too. Its same form is used with all types of subjects whether they are singular or plural in number. It can never be used alone without any main verb. It does not have infinitive or participial form in any case. In present tense the suffix "s or es", it can never be added to the last of 'could'. If it is used with the singular subjects of third person in present tense "do or does" as the auxiliary verb. It can be used in any type of sentence in which 'could' is used as modal auxiliary verb. The base form of V1 that is also called infinitive. Should necessarily be used with it (could) but the ~~the~~ sign of infinitive (to) always remains understood i.e. hidden. Could like other modal auxiliary verbs denotes different ^{senses} and meaning according to its different below. That are mentioned below systematically.

Rule: 01:- The modal verb 'could' will certainly be used instead of 'can' in indirect speech if reporting clause is in past tense.

Ex - Direct speech: - He said to me, "I can beat you easily."
Indirect speech: - He told me that he could beat me easily.
Ex - Direct speech: - He said, "Mohan, can you run 10 miles at a stretch?"

Indirect speech: - He asked Mohan Whether he could run 10 miles at a stretch.

संसार होता, संसार होता,

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Rule-2 - The modal verb 'could' is ordinarily use to denote the sense of power, potentiality, capacity or ~~capability~~ of a person or thing in the past time.

वह इसे उठा सकता था। → उसने पाव इसे उठा लेने की क्षमता थी लेकिन उठाया नहीं।
वह इसे उठा सकता है → He could have lifted this.
He can lift this.

क्षमता थी, संसार, संसार में

* जब किसी वाक्य से पता चलें कि

① पहले क्षमता थी लेकिन उस नहीं है → Sub + could + V¹ + Obj + Comp

② क्षमता थी लेकिन कार्य नहीं हुआ → Could + have

Sub + could + V¹ + Obj + Comp

Sub + could + not + V¹ + Obj + Comp

Ex- जब वह युवा था तब वह लगातार 10 मील तक दौड़ सकता था।

→ He could ten miles at a stretch when he was young.

जब वह दस साल की थी तब वह रामायण का पाठ लाय सकती थी।

She could read ^{The} Ramayan when she was ten.

दस साल पहले वह किसी भी नदी के तैर कर पार कर सकती थी।

He could swim across the river any river, ten

years ago. मैं पिछले साल तक मेरे पिताजी बिना चश्मे के सामान्य पत्र पढ़ सकते थे।

Until last year, my father could read the newspaper without glasses.

Note:- "Be able to" can also be used in place of could to denote the sense of power, potentiality, capacity or ability of a person or thing in past time.

(A) Aff:- Sub + was/were + able + to + V₁ + Obj + Comp.
Neg:- Sub + was/were + not + able to + V₁ + Obj + Comp.

मेरे दोस्त ने अन्दर आपसे किसी भी सवाल को 10 मिनट के अंदर हल करने की क्षमता थी।

→ My friend was able to solve ^{even any question of yours} ~~your~~ question within 10 minutes.

My friend could solve even any question of yours within

मेरे अन्दर उस गाड़ी को ^{10 minutes} खरीदने की क्षमता नहीं थी।
unable

I was not able to buy that car.

I could not buy that car.

उससे एक भी शब्द नहीं बोला गया।

He was not able to speak even a word.

He could ~~not~~ speak even a word.

मैं उसे नहीं हरा पाया।

I was not able to beat him.

I could not defeat him.

(B) Aff:- Sub + could + be + V₄ + Obj + Comp.

Neg:- Sub + could + not + be + V₄ + Obj + Comp.

वह आपसे अंग्रेजी में बात इसी तरह कर रही थी।

She could be talking to you in English.

वै दोनों आपसे साथ छुप में कार्य कर रहे सकते हैं।

→ They both could be working with you in the sun with you.

Rule: NO: 3 - The modal verb 'could' is also used in the sense of asking for permission politely, in the sense its use is more suitable than that of can.

Aff: - Could + Subj + V₁ + Obj + Comp?

Neg: - Could + Subj + not + V₁ + Obj + Comp?

Ex:- क्या मैं सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम में भाग ले सकता हूँ?

Could I take part in cultural programme?

क्या मैं प्रधानाध्यापक से बात करने के लिए जा सकता हूँ?

Could I go in to talk

क्या मैं यहाँ वही लैब ले सकता हूँ?

Could I not get it here?

Rule: 4 - The modal verb 'could' is also used to denote the sense of possibility of any past event.

(A) Aff: - Subj + could + V₁ + Obj + Comp

Subj + could + not + V₁ + Obj + Comp.

आज रात वर्षा हो सकती थी।

It could rain tonight.

कल परीक्षा आठे बजे शुरू हो सकती थी।

The examination could start at half past 10.

(B) Aff: - Subj + could + be (V₁) + Comp.

Subj + could + not + be (V₁) + Comp.

नदी में सिंचाई के लिए पर्याप्त जल हो सकता था।

There could be sufficient water for irrigation in the river.

फि होना की नहीं

वह इस दिन के अन्दर स्वस्थ हो सकता था।
He could be healthy within 10 days.

हम दुबारा विमार पड सकते थे।
We could ~~be~~ ^{fall} ill again.

भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच राजनैतिक सम्बन्ध था।
There could be political relation between india and pakistance.

(c) Sub + could + be + V4 + obj + comp
Sub + could + not + be + V4 + obj + comp.

देश के कुछ भागों में ज़ोरों से हवा बह सकती थी।
~~It~~ ^{It} could be blowing hard in some part of country.

वहाँ ~~ए~~ जानलेव विमारियाँ फैलते रह सकती थी।

deadly diseases could be spreading over there

(d) Aff: - Sub + could + have (V1) + obj + comp.
Neg: - Sub + could + not + have (V1) + obj + comp.

Ex: - उसके पास एक खूबसूरत घर हो सकता था।

He could have a beautiful house.

पुस्तक खरीदने के लिए तुम्हारे दोस्त के पास बहुत पैसे हो सकते थे।

Your friend could have lots of money to buy the book.

(e) Sub + could + have + to + V1 + obj + comp.

Sub + could + not + have + to + V1 + obj + comp.

Ex: - हम पानी की तलाश में कहीं जाना पड सकता था।

We could have to go somewhere in search of water.

हम दोनों को जुर्माना चुकाना पड सकता था।

We both ^{could} have to pay fine.

Rule-5:- The modal verb 'could' can also denote two things if present perfect form (have) + past participle (V₃) is used with it (could)

(a) That in spite of (वदलै में) power, potentiality, capacity or ability, no work was done in past time is clear.

(i) Aff! - Sub + could + have + V₃ + obj + comp.

Neg! - Sub + could + not + have + V₃ + obj + comp

Ex! - यदि मेरे दोस्त को दुवारा मौका मिला होता तो वह आपसे इस सवाल का हल कर सका होता।

→ My friend could have solved this question of yours if he had got/had a chance again.
वह नदी के तेज धारा को तेरकर पार कर सका होता।

He could have swum across the fast current of river.

(ii) Sub + could + have + V₃(been) + comp

Neg! - Sub + could + not + have + V₃(been) + comp

Ex! - वह भारतीय टीम का कप्तान रह सका होता।

He could have been the captain of indian team.

वह अपने कार्य में व्यस्त रह सका होता।

He could have been busy in his work.

(b) In spite of power, potentiality, capacity or ability, the work was done or not in past time is not clearly known.

(i) Aff! - Sub + could + have + V₃ + obj + comp.

Neg! - Sub + could + not + have + V₃ + obj + comp.

Ex! - शीला अपना अधिन्यास पूरा कर सकी होगी।

Sheela could have completed her assignment.

भारी वर्षा फसल को पूरी तरह से खराब कर सकता होगा।
Heavy rain could have spoiled the crop harvest completely.

(ii) Aff! - Sub + could + have + V₃ (been) + Comp.

Neg! - Sub + could + not + have + V₃ (been) + Comp.

Ex! - वह किसी सड़क हादसे के लिए जिम्मेवार ~~हो~~ रह सकता होगा।
He could have been responsible for some road accident.
वह अपने समय का महान खिलाड़ी रह सकता होगा।

He could have been a great player of his time.

(C) In spite of power, potentiality, capacity or ability, no work was done in past time.

(i) Aff! - Sub + could + have + V₃ + obj + comp.

Neg! - Sub + could + not + have + V₃ + obj + comp.

Ex! - वह प्रत्येक विषय में विशिष्ट अंक प्राप्त कर ~~सुझा~~ ^{सबका} था।
He could have got/secured distinction marks in each subjects.
वह आपके भाई को आसानी से हरा सकता था।

He could have defeat your brother easily.
मेरा दोस्त इस प्रश्नपत्र के सभी प्रश्नों को हल कर सकता था।

My friend could have solved all the question of this question paper.

(ii) Aff! - Sub + could + have + been + V₄ + obj + comp.

Neg! - Sub + could + not + have + been + V₄ + obj + comp.

Ex! - वह घंटों तक छुप में कार्य कर रहे रह सकता था।

He could have been working in sun for hours.
मेरा दोस्त घंटों से नदी के तेज धारा में तैरते रह सकता था।

My friend could have been swimming in the fast current of river for hours.

Rule 6:- The modal verb 'could' is also used in the sense of asking polite request question, in this sense, it is used in present and future tense.

Aff: - could + Sub + please + V₁ + Obj + Comp?

Neg: - could + Sub + not + please + V₁ + Obj + Comp?

Ex:-

क्या आप मुझे मुख्य डाक घर का पता बता सकते हैं?

Could you tell me the address of main post office?

क्या आपके भाई से मेरी बात हो सकती है?

Could I ^{have} talk with your brother?

क्या आप मुझे इस शब्द का शाब्दिक अर्थ बताने की ~~बिना~~ कृपा कर सकते हैं?

Could you please tell me the literal meaning of this word?

क्या आप मुझे आधुनिक सभ्यता के दोषों के बारे में कुछ बताने की ~~कृपा~~ कृपा कर सकते हैं?

Could you please tell me something about the demerits of modern civilization?

Should (-चाहिए के अर्थ में)

Should is a modal Auxiliary verb. Its same form is used with all type of subjects whether they are singular and plural in number. It is ~~not~~ regarded as the past tense of the verb "shall" but it is used to denote the sense of present tense & future tense too. It can never be used alone without principle verb. It does not have infinitive or participial form in any case. In present tense the suffix 's' or 'es' can never be added to the last of should. When it is used with the singular subject of third person like wise in present tense "do or does" as auxiliary verb can never be used in any type of sentence in which should is used as modal auxiliary verb. The base form of main verb (V₁) that is also called infinitive must be used after it (should). But the sign of infinitive ('to') is ^{always remains} understood & hidden. 'Should' like other modal auxiliary verbs denotes various sense and meaning according to its different usage that are explained below systematically.

Rule:- 1:- The modal verb should will be used in place of 'shall' in indirect narration if reporting clause is in past tense.

Ex:-
D.S:- I said to my friend, "I shall help the poor students."
S.S:- I ~~told~~ ^{told} my friend that I should help the poor students.

D.S:- We said to her, "Shall we not help the government?"
S.S:- we ^{asked} ~~told~~ her ^{whether} ~~that~~ we should not help the government by paying our taxes.
 Inquired of if

Moral obligation → नैतिक बाध्यता के लिए

Rule - 2 :- The modal verb 'should' is also used to denote the sense of moral obligation and duty. In this sense, it is used in present tense and future tense.

* जब किसी वाक्य में चाहिए वे शर्त पहले कोई भी मुख्य क्रिया (Infinitive) आया है तो ऐसे वाक्य को should के passive पर बनाया जाता है।

(Morality)
for moral obligation
~~Duty~~

Must > Ought > Should

→ Best

for Duty

→ Ought (Best)

हमें अपने माता पिता की सेवा करनी चाहिए।
→ we ought to serve our parents

Ought > Must > Should

Change

(A) Affi :- Sub + should + V₁ + obj + Comp.

Neg :- Sub + should + not + V₁ + obj + Comp.

Ex :- हमें अनाथ बच्चों की सहायता करनी चाहिए।

→ We should ~~do something~~ help the ^{orphan} children.
हमें पर्यावरण को प्रदूषण मुक्त बनाने के लिए कुछ करना चाहिए।

→ We should do something to make the environment pollution free.
हमें अपने घर पर किसी का अपमान नहीं करना चाहिए।

We should not disgrace anybody at our house.

विद्यार्थियों को अपने माता-पिता के शिक्षक गण का भी सम्मान करना चाहिए।

paying our taxes

→ Students should respect the teachers along with

their parents.
विद्यार्थियों को प्रतिदिन विद्यालय जाना चाहिए।

Students should go to school everyday.

(B) Aff: - Sub + should + V₁ (be) + Comp

Neg: - Sub + should + not + V₁ (be) + Comp.

Ex: - विद्यार्थियों को अपने अध्ययन के प्रति ईमानदार होना चाहिए।

→ Students should be honest to their studies
 तुम्हें अपने मासिक के प्रति वाफादार होना चाहिए।
 you should be faithful to your master

(C) Aff: - Sub + should + be + V₄ + obj + Comp

Neg: - Sub + should + not + be + V₄ + obj + Comp.

Ex: - आपको अपने बूढ़े माता-पिता की सेवा करते रहनी चाहिए।

you should be ^{serving} ~~serving~~ upon your old parents.

हमें मानवता की सेवा करते रहना चाहिए।

We should be serving humanity.

हमें सामाजिक बुराइयों को जड़ से मिटाने का प्रयास करते रहना चाहिए।

* We should be trying to ^{eradicate} ~~remove~~ the social evils. (आपको वहाँ जाना है वहाँ) (आपको वहाँ जाना है वहाँ)

Note: Sub + should + have to + V₁ + obj + Comp. (आपको वहाँ जाना है वहाँ) (आपको वहाँ जाना है वहाँ)

Rule: -3: - The modal verb 'should' will also denote the sense of 'past tense' when present perfect form 'Have + past participial (V₃)' is used with it (should).

(A) Aff: - Sub + should + have + V₃ + obj + Comp.

Neg: - Sub + should + not + have + V₃ + obj + Comp.

Ex: - आपको उन्हें घर जाने से रोकना चाहिए था।

→ you should ~~have~~ ^{prevented} ~~stopped~~ them from going to work
 प्रधानाध्यापक को उन्हें विद्यालय से निवृत्ति नहीं करने चाहिए था।

→ The headmaster should ^{not} have rusticated them from school

तुम दोनों को दौड़ प्रतियोगिता में भाग लेना चाहिए था।
 you both should have participated/taken part in this race competition.

(B) Aff: - Sub + Should + have + V₃ (been) + Comp.
 Neg: - Sub + Should + not + have + V₃ (been) + Comp.

Ex: आपकी अपने पिताजी के साथ होना चाहिए था।
 you should have been with your father.

उस धन के पीछे पागल नहीं होना चाहिए था।
 He should not have been mad after money.
 आपको अपने कर्तव्य के प्रति इम्मानदार जिम्मेदार होना चाहिए था।

you should have been responsible to your duty.

Rule: 4! - The modal verb 'should' can also be used to denote the sense of possibility.

Aff: - Sub + should + V₁ + obj + Comp

Neg: - Sub + should + not + V₁ + obj + Comp

Ex: - कल परीक्षा ~~खुद~~ सोरे दस बजे शुरू होनी चाहिए।

~~tomorrow~~ ~~today~~, the examination should start at half past ten.
 आज रात वर्ष होनी चाहिए

It should rain today, tonight.

मेरी जेब में दो कलम होनी चाहिए।

There should be two pens in my pocket.

इस साल वह कहीं परिश्रम किया है, उसे अपने कर्म में प्रथम आना चाहिए।

→ He has worked hard this year, he should stand first in his class.

Rule:- 5:- The modal verb 'should' can also be used in the sense of giving advice or suggestion.

Aff: Sub + should + V₁ + Obj + comp.

Neg: Sub + should + not + V₁ + Obj + comp.

स्तरधारहने के लिए आपको सुलह में हयसग करना चाहि

You should take exercise daily to remain healthy,

उन दोनों के सब शराब पीना होड देना चाहि

Now, they both should give up ^{taking} drinking wine

आपको इस तरह अपना समय नहीं बर्बाद करना चाहि

You should not waste your time ~~as~~ like this / this way,
or in this way

Rule:- 6:- The modal verb 'should' in the comparison of 'shall' denotes less possibility. It expresses the sense of doubt in statement.

Ex:- We shall be happy to see Mr. Manglam (More possibility)
We should be happy to see Mr. Manglam (Less possibility)

★ Rule:- 7:- The modal verb 'should' can also be used in sub-ordinate adverb clause (condition indicating clause) to express the sense of possibility.

- A) If + Sub + Should + V₁ + Obj + comp, imperative clause
or, Should + Sub + V₁ + Obj + comp, imperative clause
or, Imperative clause + if + Sub + Should + V₁ + Obj + comp.

If + Sub + V₁/V₅ + Obj + comp के लिए प्र

If + Sub + Should + V₁ + Obj + comp

सब की possibility है और Conditional sentence है

Note → Ask him to go back home if he comes (present tense)
 Ask him to go back home if he should come. (less possibility) ^{b more possibility}

- यदि वह आए (आएगा) तो उसे घर वापस जाने के लिए कह देना।
- ↳ If he should come, ask him to go back home.
- Should he come, ask him to go back home.
- ~~Ask him to go back home~~ should he should come.

यदि वह परीक्षा शुल्क जमा न करे (नहीं करेगा) तो उसे वार्षिक परीक्षा में मत बैठने मत देना।

- If he should not pay examination fee, ^{let him not appear} ~~let him not~~ at annual examination.
- Let him not appear at annual examination if he should not pay examination fee.
- Should he ^{let him} pay examination fee, ~~if he~~ not appear at annual examination.

⑧ If + Sub + Should + V₁ + Obj + Comp, Sub + shall/will + V₁ + Obj + Comp.

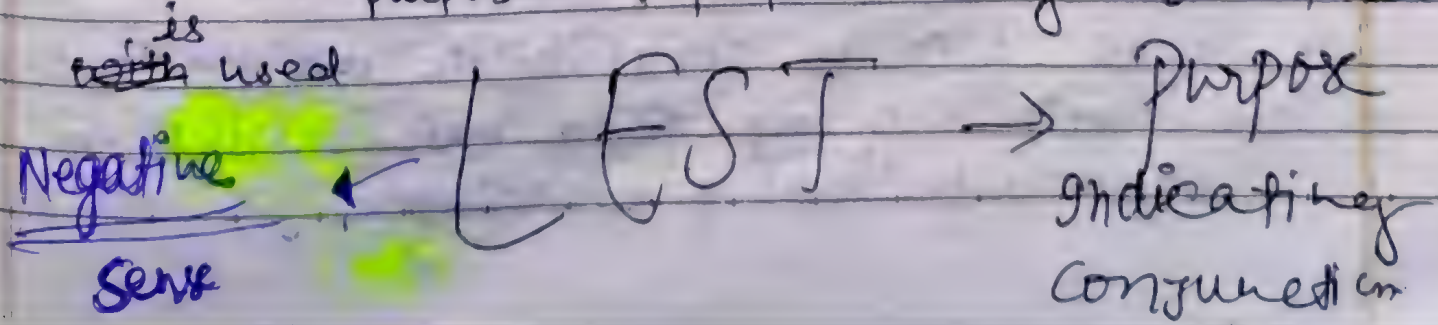
- Should + Sub + V₁ + Obj + Comp, Sub + shall/will + V₁ + Obj + Comp
- Sub + shall/will + V₁ + Obj + Comp if + Sub + should + V₁ + Obj + Comp
- Note** If it rains today, there will be no match there. ^(more possibility) less likely
- (यदि आज वर्षा होगी तो वहाँ कोई मैच नहीं होगा।)

If it should rain today, there ^{be} will no match today.

Should it rain today, there will be no match there.

There will be no match there if it should rain today.

★★ Rule 1 - 8 :- The modal verb "should" will certainly be used in sub ordinate adverb clause to denote the sense of purpose. It purpose indicating conjunction "lest"



A

Imperative clause + LEST + Sub + Should + V₁ + obj + comp

1. धीरे-धीरे चलना जिससे कि/ताकि नहीं गिर मत जाना।

walk slowly lest you should fall down.

2. कठिन परिश्रम करना जिससे कि/ताकि वार्षिक परीक्षा में फेल न हो जाना।

work hard lest you should fail in the annual examination.

(B) Sub + V₂ + obj + comp + LEST + Sub + Should + V₁ + obj + comp

1. वह परीक्षाभवन में मेरी सहायता किया जिससे कि मैं वार्षिक परीक्षा में असफल न हो जाऊँ।

He helped me in the examination hall lest I should get plucked / fail in the annual examination.

वह प्रतिदिन सुबह में व्यायाम किया करता था जिससे कि वह ^{used to take} दुबारा बिमार न पड़ जाए।

He ~~took~~ exercise daily in the morning lest he should ~~be~~ fall ill again.

Rule - 3:- The modal verb 'should' like to can also be used to make the statement polite (विनम्र) in the sense of wish.

Pattern

Sub + Should + like to + V₁ + obj + comp

Neg! - Sub + Should + not + like to + V₁ + obj + comp

मैं परिषद के उन सदस्यों को बधाई देना चाहूँगा जो शिक्षा के स्तर को बेहतर सुधारने में अपना फैसला दिए हैं।

I should like to congratulate the members of council who have given their verdict in improving the ^{standard} level of education.

फैसला

मैं उन दोनों के उनके विरोधित कार्य के लिए पुरस्कृत करना चाहूंगा।

I should like to award both of them ^{with the} for their heroic ^{deed} ~~work~~.

Rule: - 10: - In conditional sentence, the modal verb 'should' can also be used in the principle clause with which a subordinate adverb clause comes that expresses a real condition or imagination.

Pattern If + Subj + were + Comp (Noun or pronoun) in nominative case + Subj + should + V₁ + obj + Comp +
Subj + should + V₁ + obj + Comp + If + Subj + were + Comp

यदि मैं पक्षी होता तो आसमान में उड़ता।

If I were a bird, I should fly in the sky.

यदि मैं तेरे जगह होता तो सचिव के पद को स्वीकार कर लेता।

I should except the post of secretary if I were you.

{ यदि कोई कल्पना या शर्त जिसकी पूर्ति सम्भव संभव न हो
तो उस sentence में should का प्रयोग would से better होगा }

Practice

Date: _____ Page: _____

1. हमें गरीबों और जरूरतमंदों की ~~दिल्ली~~ ^{the} सहायता करनी चाहिए।
→ We should help the poor and needy.
2. आपको अंग्रेजी सीखने का प्रयास करते रहना चाहिए।
→ You should ^{be} try to learn how to speak English.
3. आपको उन्हें जेल भेजना नहीं चाहिए था।
→ You should not ^{have} sent ~~to~~ them in ~~prison~~ ^{the} jail.
4. मेरे इस घेले में दो कुलमें होनी चाहिए थी।
→ It should ^{have} been four pens in ^{the} my bag of mine.
5. आपको अपने कर्तव्य के प्रति जिम्मेदार होना चाहिए।
→ You should be responsible ^{to} your duty.
6. मेरा दोस्त स्वस्थ हो चुका है उसे दो दिनों प्रयोगिता में भाग लेना चाहिए।
→ My friend has ^{become} healthy. he should ^{take part} participate in the race competition.
7. मैं उन सभी छात्रों को उनके शानदार सफलता पर बधाई देना चाहूंगा।
→ I should like to congratulate all those students on their ^{grand} success.
8. यदि वह परीक्षामुक्त जमा न करे तो उसे बरिष्ठ परीक्षामुक्त में प्रवेश करने मत देना।
→ ~~Don't~~ let him ^{not} enter in the examination hall if he should not pay ~~the~~ ^{pay} examination fee.
9. वह कभी प्रयास करता था जिससे कि उसे प्रत्येक विषय में विशिष्ट अंक प्राप्त कर सके।
→ He ^{laboured} used to ~~work~~ hard in order that he ^{might} ~~should~~ get distinction marks in each subjects.
10. यदि मैं दुबारा वरचा होता तो सारा दिन अपनी माँ के गोद में खेलता।
→ If I were child again, I should be play in the lap of my mother ^{all} ~~the~~ day.

11. वह कठिन परिश्रम करता था जिससे कि वह प्रवेशी परीक्षा में
laboured असफल न हो जाए।

→ He ~~studied~~ ^{worked} so hard lest he should not fail in
the entrance examination

12. जल्दी करो। कहीं गाड़ी टूट न जाए।

→ Hurry up! lest you should miss the train. ✓

13. उसे धूम्रपान करना त्याग देना चाहिए।

→ He should ~~have~~ give up smoking. ✓

14.

काश! मैं एक पक्षी होता।

Oh that! I were a bird. (were → v^2 of he)

Would that! I were a bird.

I wish! I were a bird

वह पढ़ता है जिससे कि वह सफल हो सके।

He study so that he may / can succeed.

∴ Would :-

Date _____ Page _____

would is a model auxiliary verb. It is considered as the past tense of the verb 'will' but it is used to denote the sense of present tense and future tense too. Its ^{simple} ~~single~~ forms are used with all type of subjects whether they are singular or plural in number. It can also never be used alone without principal verbs. It does not have infinitive or participial form in any situation. In present 'do or does' as auxiliary verb can never be used in any type of sentence in which would is used as model auxiliary verb. The ^{base} original form of verb (V₁) that is also called infinitive should always be used with it but the ~~single~~ sign of infinitive (to) always remains understood i.e. hidden. Would like other model auxiliary verb denotes various sense and meaning according to its different uses that are explained below one by one.

Rule!-1:- The model verb 'would' will be used in place of will ~~be used~~ in indirect speech if reporting clause is in past tense.

D.S: He said to me, "if you help me, he will help you"

I.S: He told me that if I help him, he would help me.

Rule!-2:- The model verb "would" is also used to express the sense of willingness and ^{strong} determination.

मैं आपके लिए सबकुछ करूँगा जो कर सकता हूँ।
I would ~~do~~ ^{do} ~~at~~ for you all. I can. (willingness)

मुझसे जितना हो सकेगा, आपके दैस्त की सहायता करने का प्रयास करूंगा।

I would try my best to help your friend (willingness)

वह किसी तरह अपना बात मनवा लेगी।

★ She would get/have her own way. (determination)

सभी कठिनाइयों के बावजूद मैं वहाँ जाऊँगा। (determination)

I would go there in spite of all difficulties.

→ जो आदत कभी थी अब नहीं है → ^{used to} ~~would~~ → habitual action

Rule-3:- The modal verb 'would' can also be used to denote discontinuing habits (habitual actions)

in past time. In which time expression (adverb of frequency) is mentioned (सबसे कार्य लगातार न हो)
Time indicating adverb.

Aff:- Sub + would + V₁ + Obj + Comp

Neg:- Sub + would + not + V₁ + Obj + Comp

कार्य
{ would का प्रयोग उस आदत के लिए किया जाता है जो लगातार न हो अर्थात् (कभी-कभी) हो }

वह धूल में खेला करता था → He used to play in dust

वह कभी-कभी मेरे घर आया करता था → He would come to my house ^{often}

Ex- वह प्रत्येक सोमवार को मंदिर जाया करती थी।

She would go to temple to worship every Monday.

वह समय पर बच्चों को सामाजिक सेवा का प्रशिक्षण दिया करता था। ^{children}

He would give the training of social service ^{time} to children.

वह अक्सर मेरे यहाँ आया करता था।

He would often come to me.

वह कभी कभार चाय पिया करती थी।

She would seldom take tea.

done in present time

→ To denote the sense of possibility of compulsion of work, which

Rule-4:- The modal verb 'would' is also used to denote the sense of possibility

(A) Sub + would + V₁ + Obj + Comp.

→ Sub + would + not + V₁ + Obj + Comp

वह उस विद्यालय में छात्रों को अंग्रेजी पढ़ाती ~~रहेगी~~ ^{होगी}।

→ He would ^{students} teach english in ~~the~~ ^{that} school.

स्वस्थ रहने के लिए वह सुबह में टहलता ~~रहेगा~~ ^{होगा}।

→ He would walk in morning to stay healthy.

वह अक्सर घर पर कुछ-न कुछ करता होगा।

→ He would do something or other at his house

आज वर्षा होगी।

→ Today, it would rain.

(B) Sub + would + be (V₁) + Comp.

Sub + would + not + be (V₁) + Comp

इस समय वे दोनों खेल के मैदान में होंगे।

They both would be in ^{the} playground this time.

वहाँ चारों तरफ गरीबी होगी।

There would be poverty all over there.

इस पुस्तक में रोचक कहानियाँ होंगी।

There would be interesting stories in this book.

सुबह में व्यायाम करना आपके लिए लाभदायक होगा।

To ~~take~~ exercise in the morning would be useful for healthy.

(c) Subj + would + be + V4 + obj + comp
Subj + would + not + be + V4 + obj + comp

Ex- आपका बेटा दस साल का हो रहा होगा।

Your son would be getting on for 10

वर्षों की हो रही होगी।

~~The~~ It would be raining there.

वह आपने कमरे में बच्चों को अंग्रेजी पढ़ा रही होगी।

She would be teaching students English in her room.

> वर्तमान में किसी कार्य के होने की वाक्यता की संभावना को दर्शाता है।

(d) Subj + would + have + to + V1 + obj + comp

Subj + would + not + have + to + V1 + obj + comp

और उन सभी छात्रों को विद्यालय से घर वापस लाना पड़ा होगा।

He would have to bring all those students back to home

विद्यालय ^{from school,} राष्ट्रीय ध्वज मुख्य अतिथि को फहराना पड़ा होगा।

The chief guest would have to ^{be} hoist the national flag ^{in school}

मेरे दोस्त को वहाँ पर सभी तरह का कार्य करना पड़ा होगा।

My friend would have to do all types of ^{over} works there

Note: Subj + would + be + having + to + V1 + obj + comp. Ex- मेरे दोस्त को धूप में कार्य करना पड़ा होगा।

(e) Subj + would + have + V3 + obj + comp

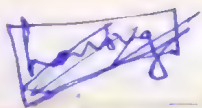
Subj + would + not + have + V3 + obj + comp

वह अपनी पुस्तकें अपने वर्ग कक्ष में छोड़ दिया होगा।

He would have left his books in his class room

वह वहाँ से कहीं और चला गया होगा।

He would have gone somewhere else from there



we shall be to play cricket.

यदि मैं तेरे जगह होता तो उन्हें वहाँ क्रिकेट नहीं खेलने देता।

I would not let them play cricket there ^{if} I were ~~to~~ you.

⑧ If + Sub + V₂ + obj + comp, Sub + would + V₁ + obj + comp
Sub + would + V₁ + obj + comp + if + Sub + V₂ + obj + comp.

1. यदि वह पटना जाता तो तारामंडल देखता।

If he went to patna, he would see the planetarium.
He would see the planetarium if he would went to patna.

यदि वह दुवारा जानती नहीं करता तो प्रधानाध्यापक उसे विद्यालय से नहीं निकालते।

The principle would not rusticate him from school if he did not make mistake again.

If he did not commit mistake again, the principle would not rusticate him from school.

Rule 6: In conditional sentence, the modal verb 'would' will be used in principle clause if past perfect tense is used in subordinate adverb clause to denote such a condition that was not full filled.

ऐसी वाक्य जो Affirmative में Negative sense देता है।
इसी शर्त का कल्पना जिसकी पूर्ति न की गई हो।

आदि व

If + Sub + had + V₃ + obj + comp, Sub + would + have + V₃ + obj + comp.

Sub + would + have + V₃ + obj + comp + if + Sub + had + V₃ + obj + comp.

Had + Sub + V₃ + obj + comp, Sub + would + have + V₃ + obj + comp

यदि वह दुबारा जालती नहीं करता तो प्रधानाध्यापक उसे दंडित नहीं करे / दिये होते।

If he had not committed mistake again, the headmaster would not have punished him.
Had he not committed mistake again, the headmaster would not have punished him.
The headmaster would not have punished him if he had not committed mistake again.

यदि मैं वहाँ रहा होता तो उन्हें अंदर जाने नहीं दिया होता।

→ If I had been there, I would not have let them go in.

Rule:- 7:- The modal verb "would" or "would like to" is also used to denote the sense of polite wish.

Aff:- Sub + would + like + to + V₁ + obj + comp.

Neg:- Sub + would + not + like + to + V₁ + obj + comp.

मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि मेरा कर्तव्य क्या है।

I would like to know what is my duty.

मैं कुछ कहना चाहूँगा।

I would like to say something.

Rule:- 8:- The modal verb "would + rather/sooner" is used to denote the sense of preference in the same tense the main verb (infinitive) that is used after ~~would~~ would + rather/sooner comes without its sign to.

Sub + would + rather/sooner + V₁ + obj + Comp + than +

Ex:- मैं झुठ बोलने से अधिक मरना पसंद करूँगा।
V₁ + obj + Comp

I would rather die than tell a lie.

हम यहाँ ठहरने से अधिक दूर जाना पसंद करेंगे।

We would ^{sooner} rather go to house than stay here

Rule:-9:- The modal verb 'would' you like' or 'would you mind' is used as the request to ask polite question.

[A] would + you + like + to + V₁ + obj + Comp?

Neg:- would + you + not + like + to + V₁ + obj + Comp?

Ex:- क्या आप चाय लेना पसंद करेंगे?

would you like to take/have a cup of tea?

क्या आप मेरे साथ शतरंज खेलना पसंद करेंगे?

would you like to play chess with me

[B] would + you + mind + V₄ + obj + Comp?

Neg:- would + you + not mind + V₄ + obj + Comp?

Ex:- क्या आप दरवाजा बंद करेंगे?

would you mind closing the door?

क्या आप मुझे अपनी कलम उधार देंगे?

would you mind lending me your pen?

On the sense of asking for permission politely

(C) would + you + mind + if + Sub + V₂ + obj + Comp?

or DO + you + mind + if + Sub + V₁/V_S + obj + Comp?

On the sense of asking

यदि मैं आपके लગल में बैठा तो क्या आपके आपसिसे

or. Would you mind if ~~was~~ I seat beside you?
Do you mind if I seat beside you?

Rule:- 10:- In exclamatory sentence the modal verb 'would' is also used to express unreal condition or imagination that can never be full filled.

compulsory
(one & only)

MUST (अवश्य चाहिए कि अर्थ में)

Date: _____ Page: _____

Must is a modal auxiliary verb. its form always remain unchange that is why its single form is used with all types of subjects. whether they are singular or plural in number. it can also never be used alone without any main verb. it does not have infinitive or participial form in any case. in present tense the suffix 's' or 'es' can never be added to the last of must. when it is used with the singular subjects of third person. in present tense "do or does" as auxiliary verb can never be used in any type of sentence in which 'must' is used as modal auxiliary verb. The base form of main verb (V₁) that is also called infinitive should always be used with it but the sign of infinitive (to) ^{always remains} understood i.e. hidden. Must like other auxiliary verbs denotes various sense and meaning in accordance with its different usage that are mentioned below systematically.

- Rule:- → The modal verb 'Must' can ^{also} be used to denote the sense of all three tenses → present, past & future
- you must have taken care of the injured player in the hospital. (in the past tense)
 - They both must have applied for the post (past tense)
 - Now, we must start our work (present tense)
 - She must be getting on for twenty (present tense)
 - She must file a write petition next day (future)
→ शायिका दाखल करेगी
 - you must pay the damages within 10 days (future)

M

~~Example~~

Rule 2: The modal verb 'Must' is mainly used to express the sense of moral obligation, duty and compulsion. In this sense, its use is more emphatic and suitable than that of should.

Compulsion के भाव को केवल must दिखाता है, न तो

Ex: ought दिखाता है और न ही should
He must (have to) go to city.

(A)

Pos: Sub + Must + V₁ + Obj + Comp

Neg: Sub + Must + not + V₁ + Obj + Comp

हमें गरीबों और जरूरतमंदों की सहायता अवश्य करनी चाहिए।

We must help the poor and needy.

दिली के अपना वादा अवश्य निभाना चाहिए।

One must keep one's promise.

(Some one)

(has)

हमें यातायात के नियमों का पालन अवश्य करना चाहिए।

We must abide by the rules of traffic

(B) Sub + Must + V₁ (be) + Comp

Neg: Sub + Must + not + be (V₁) + Comp

Ex: हमें अपने देश के प्रति निष्ठावान अवश्य होगा चाहिए।

→ हमें सभी जीवों के प्रति दयावान अवश्य होगा चाहिए।

→ विद्यार्थियों को अपने अध्ययन के प्रति ईमानदार अवश्य नहीं होगा चाहिए।

(C) Sub + Must + be + V₄ + Obj + Comp

Neg: Sub + Must + not + be + V₄ + Obj + Comp

Advise (verb)
सलाह देना

Advice (Noun)
सलाह

Date: _____

Page: _____

Eg. हमें पर्यावरण को प्रदूषण की बुराइयों से बचाने का प्रयास अवश्य करने रहना चाहिए।

→

हमें इन सभी छायायल यात्रियों को देखभाल अवश्य करने चाहिए।

→

Rule-3:- The modal verb 'Must' is also used to denote the sense of order and prohibition in informal style.

Att: Sub + must + V₁ + Obj + Comp.

Neg: Sub + must + not + V₁ + Obj + Comp.

Eg. तुम्हें सुनना है पल्ले घर वापस अवश्य आ जाना चाहिए (order)

→

अधोरा होने से पहले यह कार्य अवश्य ही जाना चाहिए।

→ यहाँ गाड़ियों अवश्य खड़ी नहीं की जानी चाहिए।

→ यात्रियों को विमान के अन्दर धूम्रपान अवश्य नहीं करना चाहिए।

→

Rule-4:- The modal verb 'Must' is also used to denote the sense of advice or suggestion. In this sense it is more emphatic & suitable than that of 'should'.

one → indefinite pronoun } possessive Adj
ones → plural of one } possessive pronoun

Aff: - Sub + must + V₁ + obj + comp.

Neg: - Sub + must + not + V₁ + obj + comp.

1. तुम्हें स्वयं को बुरी संगति से दूर रखने का प्रयास अवश्य करना चाहिए।

→ You must try to keep yourself away from the bad company.
किसी को अपना समय अवश्य व्यर्थ नहीं करना चाहिए।

→ One must not waste one's time.
Some one must not waste his time.

व्यर्थ शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के लिए आपको बाल अवश्य जाना चाहिए।

→

[B] Aff: - Sub + must + be + V₄ + obj + comp.

Neg: - Sub + must + not + be + V₄ + obj + comp.

1. स्वस्थ रहने के लिए आपको सुबह में अवश्य रहने रहना चाहिए।

(Order) → You must be walking in the morning to remain/stay healthy.

2. उन दोनों को अंग्रेजी के साथ-साथ फ्रेंच भी बोलने का प्रयास अवश्य करते रहना चाहिए।

→ They both must be trying to speak french together/along with English.

Rule: 5 - [A] In present tense ^{has} has to / Has got to / Have to / Have got to can be used in the place of Must to express the sense of compulsion (obligation)

Eg: अब हमें इन फूलों की सिंचन का ^{कार्य अवश्य प्रारम्भ} प्रारम्भ करना चाहिए।

Now we must start the work of irrigating the flowers.
ie: ^{Now} We ~~have to~~ / ~~Have got to~~ start the work of irrigating the flowers.

इस सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम में भाग अवश्य लेना चाहिए।

Now, He must take part in cultural programme.

ie: He has to take part in cultural programme.

[B] Like ^{in the same way} wise in future tense ^{shall/will have got to} "shall/will" have to can be used instead of must to express the sense of Compulsion / obligation

हम दोनों को कल विद्यालय अवश्य जाना चाहिए।

We ^{both} must go to school tomorrow

ie: We both shall have to go to school tomorrow

उन्हें दो दिनों के अंदर अपना कार्य अवश्य प्रारम्भ कर देना चाहिए।

They must start their work within two days.

ie: They will have to start their work within two days.

Rule: 6 - The modal verb 'must' will also denote the sense of past tense if present perfect form have + past participle (V₃) is used with it.

[A] Sub + Must + have + V₃ + Obj + Comp.
Sub + Must + not + have + V₃ + Obj + Comp.

आप दोनों को तैरना अवश्य सिखना चाहिए था।

you both must have learnt how to swim.

आपको उन्हें कारागार से अवश्य मुक्त नहीं करना चाहिए था।

you must not have set them free from jail.

आपको उन्हें बचाने का प्रयास अवश्य करना चाहिए।

you must have tried to save them.

[B] St + Must + have + V₃(been) + Comp.

Sub + Must + ~~to~~ not + have + V₃(been) + Comp.

तुम्हारे दोस्त को अपने मालिक के प्रति अवश्य वफादार होना चाहिए था।

you must have been ^{faithful} loyal to his master.

और अपने परिवार के प्रति इतना अत्यधिक निष्ठुर अवश्य नहीं होना चाहिए था।

He must not have been so much hard hearted to his family.

Unit-07:- The modal verb 'Must' like other ones denote the sense of possibility.

[A] Sub + Must + V₁ + Obj + Comp.

Sub + Must + not + V₁ + Obj + Comp.

आज रात वर्षा होनी चाहिए।

It must rain tonight.

उसे अपने वर्ग में प्रथम अवश्य आना चाहिए।

He must stand first in his class.

कल मैच दो बजे अवश्य शुरू होगा-चाहिए।

The match must start at 2'0' clock tomorrow.

(B) Sub + Must + be (V₁) + ~~obj~~ + Comp

Sub + Must + not + be (V₁) + (Comp)

लिखें वे दोनों अवश्य पाल होंगी।

They both must be maid.

आपके इस थैले में अवश्य कुछ होगा।

There must be something in this bag of yours.

(C) वे दोनों अवश्य खेल के मैदान में होंगी।

They both must be in the playground.

आपका दोस्त तैरने में अवश्य- निपुण होगा।

Your friend must be ^{expert} at ~~home~~ in swimming.
home

(C) Sub + Must + be + V₄ + obj + Comp.

Sub + Must + not + be + V₄ + obj + Comp.

मोहन अवश्य दस साल के रहा होगा।

Mohan must be getting on for 10.

वहाँ पर अवश्य अंधेरा हो रहा होगा।

It must be getting dark over there.

वह अपने कमरे में कुछ न कुछ अवश्य कर रहा होगा।

He must be doing something ^{mother} in his room.

(b) Subj + Must + have + V₃ + obj + comp.
Subj + Must + not + have + V₃ + obj + comp

आपने गाँधीजी का नाम अवश्य सुना होगा।

You must have heard the name of Mahatma Gandhi.

आपके पिताजी आपके लिए खिलौने में ~~खरीदें~~ ^{अवश्य} खरीदे होंगे।

Your father must have bought a toy for you.

वह दुबारा गलती अवश्य किया होगा।

He must have made mistake again.

वह किसी टीम का कप्तान अवश्य रहा होगा।

He must have been the Captain of some team.

प्राचीनकाल में यहाँ धार्मिक सहिष्णुता अवश्य रही होगी।

There must have been religious tolerance all over here in ancient time.

Rule: The modal verb 'Must' is also ^{be} used ^{to express} in the sense of necessity, necessity or requirement.

Subj + must + V₁ + obj + comp

Subj + Must + not + V₁ + obj + comp.

विद्यार्थियों को अपना अध्ययन करने के लिए चार बजे सुबह में अवश्य उठ जाना चाहिए।

→ The students must ^{get} ~~wake~~ up at 4⁰⁰ clock ^{in the morning} to study start

सरकार को देश की रक्षा करने के लिए एक सशक्त सेना का गठन अवश्य करना चाहिए।

The ^{government} ~~goverment~~ must build a powerful army to defend the country.

Rule 9 - The modal verb 'must' is also used to denote the sense of strong determination, (दृढ़ संकल्प)

Sub + must + ~~have~~ + V₁ + Obj + Comp

Sub + must + not + ~~have~~ + V₁ + Obj + Comp

हमें किसी भी किमत पर सरहद की रक्षा अवश्य करनी
चामिए।
किमत चाहिए।

We must defend the border at any cost.

प्रश्न सभी कठिनाइयों के बावजूद भी हम भारतीय सिपाहियों को
दुश्मनों का सामना करने के लिए सीमा रेखा के उसपर
अवश्य जाना चाहिए।

→ In spite of all difficulties, we, Indian soldiers, must
go across the ~~border~~ border line to face the enemies.

Ought (चाहिए के अर्थ में)

Ought is also a model auxiliary verb. It was regarded as the main verb 'owe' but now it is used to denote the sense of present tense and future tense. It can never be used alone without main verb. It does not have the infinitive or participial form in any situation. Its same form is used with all types of subject whether they are singular or plural in number. The original form of main verb (V₁) that is also called infinitive should always be used with it but unlike other model auxiliary verb, the sign of infinitive (to) always remains appeared. Ought like other model auxiliary verb denotes different sense and meaning according to different usage that are explained below symmetrically.

Rule-01 - The model verb 'ought' is generally used to denote the sense of moral obligation & duty. In this sense its use is more emphatic and suitable than that of should.

[A] Sub + ought + to + V₁ + obj + comp.
Sub + ought + not + to + V₁ + obj + comp.

हमें अपने माता-पिता की आज्ञा का पालन करना चाहिए।

We ought to obey our parents. (Moral obligation).

किसी के अपना कर्तव्य करना चाहिए। (Duty)

Someone ought to ^{perform his} do one's duty.

विद्यार्थियों को नियमित रूप से विद्यालय जाना चाहिए।

Students ought to go to school regularly.

हमें गरीबों और जरूरतमंदों की सहायता करनी चाहिए।

We ought to help the poor ^{the} and needy.

[B] Sub + ought + to + be + V₁ + obj + comp.

Neg:- Sub + ought + not + to + be + V₁ + obj + comp.

1. हमें यहाँ अंधों और पीड़ितों की सेवा करते रहनी चाहिए।

→ We ought to ^{be serving the} ~~helping~~ blind and the sick.

50% तुम्हें नियमित रूप से कार्यालय जाते रहना चाहिए।

→ You ought to be going to ^{the} office regularly.

[C] Sub + ought + to + be (V₁) + comp.

Sub + ought + not + to + be (V₁) + comp.

विद्यार्थियों को अपने अध्ययन के प्रति ईमानदार रहना चाहिए।

Students ought to be honest to their studies.

हमें अपने देश के प्रति आस्थावान रहना चाहिए।

We ought to be loyal to our country.

Rule:-2:- In General way, the modal auxiliary verbs 'ought and should' both can be used in place of each other.

Sub + ought + to + V₁ + obj + comp.

Sub + ought + not + to + V₁ + obj + comp.

तुम दोनों को समय नहीं बर्बाद करनी चाहिए।

You both ought not to waste time.

You both should not waste time.

उसे अपने घर जाना चाहिए।

He ought to go his house.

आपके दोस्त के विद्यालय में आयोजित वाद-विवाद प्रतियोगिता में भाग लेना चाहिए।

your friend should/ought to take part in the debate competition held in the school.

Rule-3:- The modal verb 'ought' can also be used to express the sense of past tense in present perfect form. have + past participle (V₃) is used with it.

Sub + ought + ~~have~~ + to + V₃ + obj + comp

Sub + ought + not + to + have + V₃ + obj + comp

हमें उन दोनों को वहाँ से घर वापस लाना चाहिए था।

we ought to have brought both of them back to

आपको उन्हें अपने घर पर अपमानित नहीं करना चाहिए था।

you ought not to have insulted them at your home.

प्रधानाध्यापक के कार्यालय में होना चाहिए था।

The headmaster ought to have been in office.

आपको उन्हीं प्रति इतना अधिक (वेरहम) नहीं होना चाहिए था।

you ought not to have been so much relentless to them.

Rule-4:- The modal verb 'ought' can also be used to express the sense of desirability and possibility (तीव्र इच्छा).

Sub + ought + to + V₁ + obj + comp.

आपका बड़े प्रतिस्पर्धी में तुम्हारे भाई को जितना चाहिए।

your brother ought to win the race competition of today.

(Desirability)

पहला पुरस्कार मेरे दोस्त को मिलना चाहिए।

My friend ought to get first prize (possibility)

वह इस साल बहुत परिश्रम किया है उसे परीक्षा पास करनी चाहिए।

~~He ought to pass the examination, he had laboured~~
hard this year.

He had laboured hard this year. he ought to pass
the examination. (possibility)

वह मुझ में धर होस ही। उसे अवतक कार्यालय में होना
चाहिए।

→ She left the house at 6 in the morning. She ought to
be in the office^{by} now. (possibility)

आज का फुटबल मैच रोचक था। तुम्हारे भाई को वहाँ होना
चाहिए था।

The football match of today ~~is~~ was interesting - your
brother-ought to ^{have} been ~~there~~ there
(possibility)

→ only used for Main verb

To go	→	जाना
To be	→	होना

was/were
is/am/are

केवल जो है
लिख देना है

used for Main verb, full verb,
& helping/auxiliary verb

(be)

है/होना V, आना

Eg: I am a student

F.V

I am running.

F.V

I shall be there

M.V

V ₁	V ₂	V ₃	V ₄	V ₅
is/are	was/were	been	being	is/am

* Derived → Negative or Interrogative

↓

Central/Kernel sentence SP → Affirmative → Dare (Intransitive)

A.V → dare

A.V → dare

F.V

Marginal Modal Auxiliary verb

or
Semi-modal verb (Dare/Need/Used to)

Indefinite special
case -
Synthetic
verbs

DARE → हिम्मत

Stative
verb

* 'Dare' main verb के रूप में Transitive and Intransitive दोनों तरह से use किया जाता है।

* dare को Main verb बनाकर तीन Tenses में तथा किसी भी sentence pattern में Main verb बनाकर use कर सकते हैं।

He dares to play with me

* (VS) → Intransitive → Main verb
→ जब Infinitive शुरू होता है

He dares me to fight

(VS) → Transitive → शुरू होता है noun / pronoun आकार

* He dare not speak to me
→ V → base form

Auxiliary verb

NOTE: Dare को Auxiliary verb के रूप में केवल present indefinite + past indefinite tense में ही use किया जाता है।

* जब dare Transitive verb के रूप में रहे तब किसी भी Tense के उपभागों में use नहीं करेंगे।

Past

* Present and Tense के जिस sentence में do/does/did Auxiliary verb के रूप में आए तब केवल उसी sentence में dare, do/does/did Replace करेंगे।

* यदि do/does/did जहाँ Main verb के रूप में आया उसमें dare, do/does/did को Replace नहीं कर पाएगा।

He dare to play chess with me (Dare → 1st Subjunctive)
 He does not dare to play chess with me
 He ~~dare~~ not play chess with me. ^{replace}

Who does your work ✓
 She does your work ✓

Who does go to temple X
 She does go to temple ✓

Reason: Exception of subject-verb Agreement

~~XXXX~~

because emphatic का Interrogative नहीं होता है

~~XXXX~~

* ~~Dare~~ Dare का intransitive verb के रूप में ही use किया जाता है जब dare auxiliary verb के रूप में हो क्योंकि ऐसे वाक्यों में dare do/does/did का स्थान लेता है। इसी स्थिति में infinitive Main verb का काम करने लगता है।
 & Dare का Transitive verb के रूप में इस्तेमाल पर ऐसी धटना नहीं होती है।

for Dare as auxiliary verb

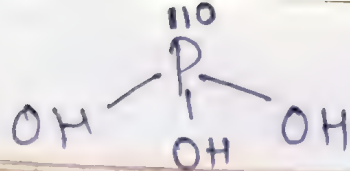
Intransitive
 He does not dare to sit beside me
 Replacement → He dare not sit beside me

~~XXXX~~

Transitive
 He does not dare me to run
 Replacement → No replacement
 He dare not
 Sentence is incomplete

~~XXXX~~

Ex:- does he dare to sit beside you. / same structure
 or, Dare he sit beside you. / Transformation
 Does he not dare to sit beside you. / same meaning
 or, dare he not sit beside you.
 Who dares to sit beside you? → इसमें Dare का प्रयोग होता है।
 M.V. 3 04 3



- who does not dare to sit beside you. → same meaning
- or, who dare not sit beside you
- How does he dare to sit beside you, → same meaning
- or, How dare he sit beside you,
- How does he not dare to sit beside you, → same meaning
- or, How dare he not sit beside you,

9th Past Indefinite tense

1. He dare to speak to me.
→ He did not dare to speak to me.
→ He dared not speak to me.

2. Did he dare to speak to you?
→ Dared he speak to you?

3. Did he not dare to speak to you?
→ Dared he not speak to you?

4. Who dared to speak to you?

Who ~~does~~ did not dare to speak to you.

- Who dared not speak to you?

5. How did he dare to speak to you?

- How dared he speak to you?

6. How did he not dare to speak to you?

- How dared he not speak to you?

Meaning of Dare (Dare का मतलब)

यदि किसी वाक्य में dare use दिया गया है और वह Affirmative sentence है। ~~यदि~~ वह किली भी tense में है या Interrogative / Q. word है तब ही वहाँ dare का प्रयोग गुस्साही / दुस्साहस / ~~दुस्सा~~ धृष्टता होना के अर्थ में होता है।

He dares to sit beside me →

Dare he sit beside me? →

वह मेरे बगल में बैठने का दुस्साहस करता है।
या वह मेरे बगल में बैठने का दुस्साहस करता है।

Auxiliary verb के रूप में Dared का use होता है।

* यदि किसी भी Negative sentence में Dare का use हुआ हो ~~खाहे~~ किसी भी Tense में हो या Interrogative / we / we - word क्यों न हो। Dare का प्रयोग साहस / हिम्मत / करना के अर्थ में होता है।

He does not dare to sit beside me
 He dare not sit beside me

वह मेरे बगल में बैठने का साहस नहीं करता है।

Dare he not sit beside me?

क्या वह मेरे बगल में बैठने का साहस नहीं करता है?

* Dare का प्रयोग यदि Transitive verb के रूप में हुआ हो तो Dare का अर्थ ललकारना (to challenge) होता है। चाहे वह sentence किसी भी Tense में या Affirmative, negative or Interrogative ही क्यों न हो।

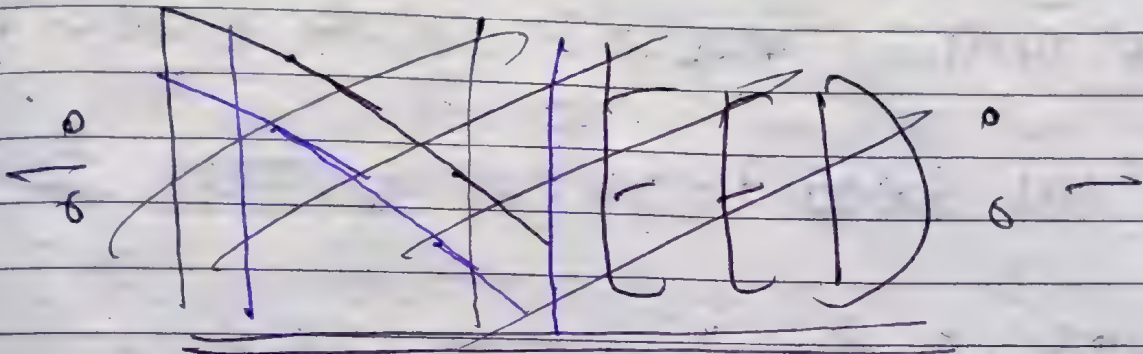
He dared me to fight him.
 उसने मुझे लड़ने के लिए ललकारा।

I dare say you are mistaken

शायद → शायद तुम गलत हो।
 (I daresay) Perhaps

None dare sit beside me.
 None dares to sit beside me.

Somebody dares to sit beside me.
 Anybody does not ~~fit~~ dare to sit beside me.
 or, Anybody dare not sit beside me.
 None dare sit beside me.



Practice

convert the following into english by using model
 auxiliary verb 'dare' as the main verb
 or Auxiliary verb where necessary.

1. क्या आपके वर्ग में आपके बगल में बैठने का कोई दुस्साहस करता है ?

→ Dare ^{Anyone} ~~Someone~~ sit beside you in your class ?

→ Do ^{Any one} ~~Someone~~ dare to sit beside you in your class ?

2. क्या तुम्हारा कोई दोस्त प्रधानाध्यापक के समक्ष कुछ बोलने का साहस नहीं करता है ?

→ Dare any friend of yours not ^{Speak} ~~say~~ ^{anything} ~~something~~ to ~~the~~ ~~headmaster~~ before the headmaster ?

→ Does any friend of yours not dare to ^{Speak} ~~say~~ ^{anything} ~~something~~ to ~~the~~ ~~headmaster~~ before the headmaster ?

(3)

3. आप उनमें से किसी मेरे साथ दौड़ने के लिए ललकारेंगे?

→ ~~Which of them~~ ^{which of them} will you dare ~~to go out~~ ^{with me} to ~~run~~ ^{run}

4. विद्यालय के प्रांगण के बाहर आपसे बोलने का साहस कोन नहीं करता है,

* → Who dare not speak to you out of school ^{premises} ~~premises~~ ^{premises}
Who do not dare to speak to you out of ^{premises} ~~premises~~ ^{premises}

5. वह पहली बार कारागार से बाहर जाने का साहस कर चुका है।

→ He has dared to go out of prison first time.

6. आप मेरे कमरे में आने का दुस्साहस कैसे किए?

→ How dared you come in my room? ✓

How did you dare come in my room? ✓

न. आपकी गाड़ी में बैठने का दुस्साहस कोन किया?

→ Who dared ~~to~~ to seat in your car? ✓

8. इसके पहले उनमें से कितने परीक्षाभवन से बाहर जाने का साहस किए होंगे?

→ How many of them ^{had not} will dare to go out of ~~the~~ examination before ~~the~~?

9. मेरे एक दोस्त से लड़ने के लिए तुम्हें कोन ललकारता है?

→ Who dares you to fight ~~with~~ a friend of mine?

10. आप मेरी कलम से लिखने का दुस्साहस क्यों किए?

→ Why dared you to write with my pen.
Why did you dare write with my pen.

I need a pen to write with.

I require a pen to write with.

I am in need of a pen to write with.

(To be in need of)

जरूर होगा.

phrase

शायद आपका यह कथन सही नहीं है।

~~You~~ dare say this statement is not correct. ✓

→ यह कोई भी Tense / sentence / pattern है

NEED (जरूरत है / आवश्यकता है)

* जब Need Transitive verb के रूप में आए तब उसका अर्थ चाहिए के अर्थ में भी हो सकता है।

Need की प्रयोग Auxiliary verb के रूप में केवल present tense में होता है।
Past indefinite tense में नहीं होता है।

Modern English

He needs to go there

He needed to go there

He does not need to go there

He did not need to go there

He need not go there

He ~~needed~~ not go there (X)

Exception of Subj-verb Agreement

verb Agreement

* Need की प्रयोग present indefinite tense में

केवल Intransitive verb के रूप में ही हो

सकता है। Dare की भांति इसका प्रयोग Transitive verb के रूप में P.S.T में नहीं दिया जाता है।

* Dare की भांति 'need' भी Subj-verb Agreement का Exception है।

→ He needs to write a book.

→ He ~~does~~ not need to write a book.

or, He need not write a book.

→ Does he ~~not~~ need to write a book?

or, Need he ~~not~~ write a book?

→ Does he not need to write a book?

or, ~~Do~~ Need he not write a book?

→ Who needs to write a book?

or, Who ~~needs~~ does not need to write a book?

or, Who need not write a book?

banned:
use of need in Auxili-
ary verb in past
indefinite tense
is banned

- Why does he need to write a book?
 Why need he write a book?
 → Why does he not need to write a book?
 Why need he not write a book?

Note: जब वही हुए समय में अनिवार्य कारी हुआ है तब हम

Need के past tense में Auxiliary verb के रूप में use कर सकते हैं।

अइ change नहीं (needed)

need + have + V₃ → past
 is in place of model verb → -Verb

Ex: You need not have brought this car because we are going to city by train.

पहले अनिवार्य शक्ति करेगा है (clause & K1) Just like have you may have heard the name of him

इसे sentence में need विल A.V के रूप में आया। M.V के रूप में नहीं लेगा। और (need → Model Verb) की जगह में

→ you did not need to bring this car because we are going to city by train. ~~Condition in past tense~~ ~~अइ साथ have + V₃ use करें~~

~~or, you needed not have brought this car because we are going to city by train.~~

Convert the following into english with the help of semi model verb:-

1. मुझे वहाँ कुछ कहने की जरूरत नहीं है।

→ you need not to say something over there ✓

or, you do not need to say something there ✓

2. कल विद्यालय में परीक्षा देने के लिए आपको किसी कलम की जरूरत पड़ेगी।

→ Which type of pen will you ~~have~~ needed to take examination in school tomorrow

This is the reason because need is not used as A.V in place of did in past indefinite tense.

3. स्वस्थ रहने के लिए सुबह में व्यायाम करने की जरूरत किससे है?
→ Who need to take exercise in morning to stay healthy?

4. नया पोशाक खरीदने के लिए आपको कितना पैसा चाहिए?
→ How much money ~~need~~ ^{do} you ^{need} to buy new dress?

5. तुम्हें इन फूलों के सिंचने की जरूरत नहीं थी क्योंकि वर्षा होने जा रही है।
→ you need not have irrigated these flowers because it is going to raining.

6. हमें जरूरत नहीं है नेता नहीं निर्माता की। ~~जरूरत है~~
→ We need creator not a leader.

7. उनमें से किस जुर्माना चुकाने की जरूरत / आवश्यकता नहीं है?
→ Which of them need not pay fine.

→ Which of them do not need to pay fine.

8. स्थिति को सामान्य बनाने के लिए हमें क्या करने की जरूरत है?
→ What ~~need~~ ^{do we} need to make situation normal.

9. मुझे तुम्हारे दिल दोस्त के साथ कार्य करने की जरूरत है।
→ With which friend of yours do I need to work with which friend of yours? ^{work}

10. क्या उन दोनों को अंग्रेजी बोलना सिखाने की जरूरत है?
→ Do they both need to learn how to speak English?

→ need they both learn how to speak English?

11. पत्र लिखने के लिए कलम की जरूरत किससे नहीं थी?
→ Who did not need ^{pen to} write ~~it~~?

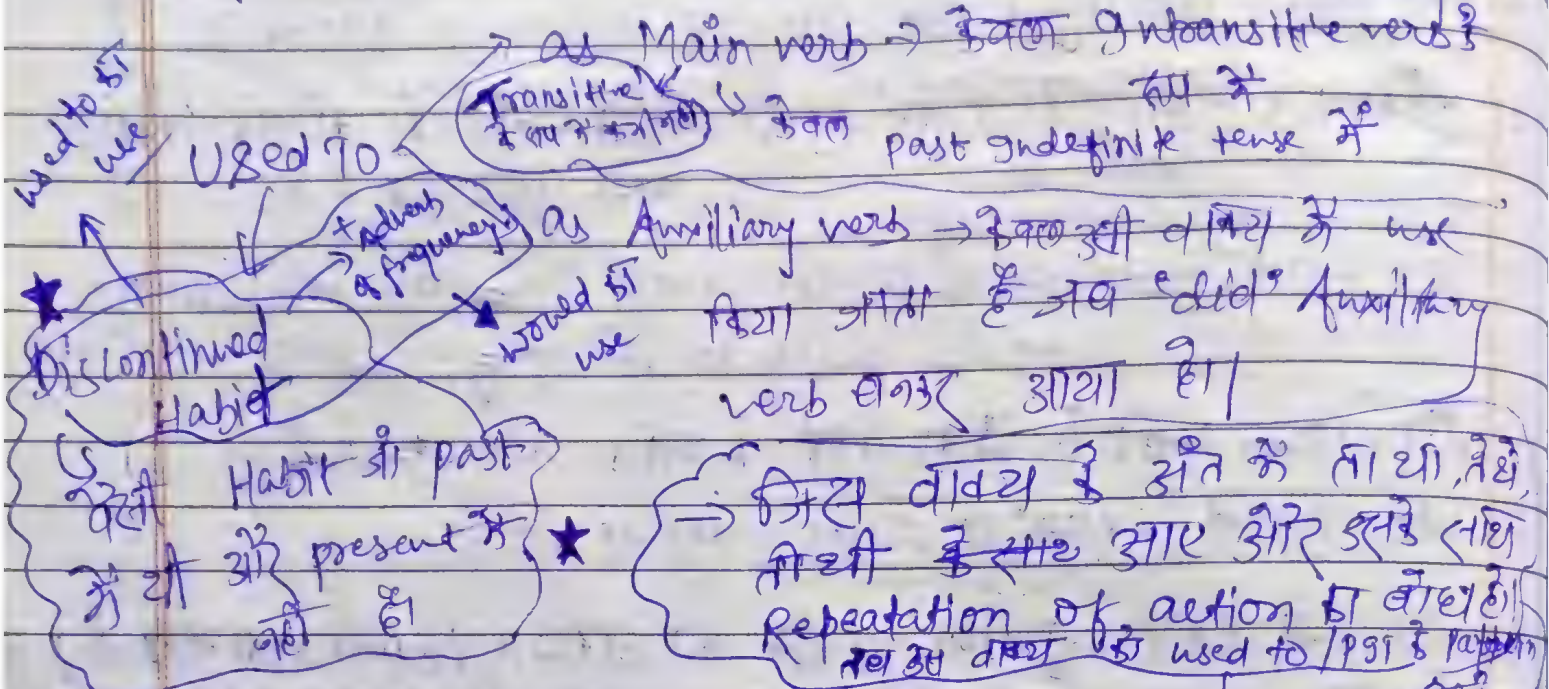
12. क्या उसे वाद विवाद प्रतियोगिता में भाग लेने की जरूरत नहीं थी?
→ Did she need to take part / participate in the debate competition?

USED TO :- (युस्ट टू)

Different

Use (V₁) → Used (उड्ड) (प्रयोग करना)
(V₂)

Used to (युस्ट टू) → ये अलग level का है



- He used to play in dust.
- He did not use to play in dust.
- or He used not to play in dust.
- Did he use to play in dust?
- or ~~He~~ used he to play in dust?
- Did he not use to play in dust?
- or Used he not to play in dust?
- ~~He~~ ^{which boy} used to play in dust?
- ~~Who~~ ^{which boy} did not use to play in dust?
- or which boy used not to play in dust?
- With whom did he use to play in dust?
- or with whom used he to play in dust?
- With whom did he not use to play in dust?
- or with whom used he not to play in dust?

Used to as an Adjective

Used to \Rightarrow Accustomed to \rightarrow आदी आदि
 \rightarrow ^{Be} (To be) / become / get + used to + noun / pronoun / ^{Reversible equation}

^{Compulsory} necessary when used to as an adjective. ^{gerund}

He ^{To be क्रिया} is used to noise \rightarrow वह शोरगुल का आदी है

He has become / got used to noise \rightarrow वह शोरगुल का आदी हो चुका है

He was used to noise (वह शोरगुल का आदी था)

He will soon get used to noise \rightarrow जल्द ही होगा

He is getting used to noise \rightarrow हो रहा है

He is used to working in the sun \rightarrow gerund

6. उनमें से कौन दो छात्र परिक्षाभवन में एक दूसरे की मदद करते थे।

\rightarrow Which two students of them used to help each other in examination?

7. वह अपने बिल बोर्ड के साथ शतरंज खेला करता था।

\rightarrow With which friend of his ^{did} he used to play chess?

8. क्या आपका बिल सबसे के स्वस्थ रखने के लिए व्यायाम किया करता था?

\rightarrow ^{Did} ~~Used~~ your friend ~~used~~ to take exercise daily to ^{keep} ~~remain~~ himself healthy?

9. आप किससे साथ छुप में कार्य किया करते थे?

\rightarrow With which friend ^{did} whom you used to work in sun?

10. उनमें से कितने अंग्रेजी बोलना नहीं सिखा करते थे?

\rightarrow How many of them used not to learn how to speak English?

11. क्या वह गरीब छात्रों की सहायता नहीं किया करती थी?

\rightarrow Used she not to help the poor students?

12. आप बहुत जल्द इस माहौल में रहने का आदी हो जाएंगे।

\rightarrow You will ^{get} used to live in this environment very soon.

3. वह अपने बिल दोस्त के मुँह खाने का प्रयास करता था।
 → ~~He~~ which friend of your used ~~he~~ to make fool of ~~you~~ ✓
 11. मेरा दोस्त धूल का अश्मरथ नहीं था।
 → My friend ~~was~~ not used to ~~playing~~ ~~in~~ dust ✓
 12. वे दोनों पैदल विद्यालय जाने का अश्मरथ हो चुके हैं।
 → They both had got used to go to school on foot. ✓
 13. तुम्हारा कौन दोस्त धूप में कार्य करने का अश्मरथ नहीं था।
 → which friend of your's was not used to working in ^{the} sun? ✓
 4. वह अपने कमरे में क्या किया करता था।
 → What did he used to do in his room? ✓
 5. विद्यालय में घंटी कौन बजाया करता था।
 → Who ~~did~~ used to ring the bell in the school? ✓
 14. उनमें से कितने बहुत पहले ही नदी में तैरने का अश्मरथ हो चुके थे।
 → How many of them had got used to swim in the river much earlier? ✓
 15. उनमें से बहुत इस माह के अंत तक नौ पाँव दौड़ने का अश्मरथ हो चुके हैं।
 → Many of them will have got used to running ^{their} foot at ~~the~~ ^{till last} last of this month. ✓

Practice

Date: _____ Page: _____

1. केन्द्र सरकार को बेरोजगार स्नातकों के लिए कोई ठोस कदम उठाना चाहिए।

→ The central government should take ^{any solid} ~~strong~~ step for unemployed graduates.

2. हमें संक्रामक विमारी के उन्मूलन के लिए सच्चा प्रयास करने

→ We should ~~try~~ be ^{endeavouring for the} ~~trying~~ ^{eradication of} the infectious disease ^{रहना चाहिए।}

3. प्रधानाध्यापक को उन्हें विद्यालय से निष्काशित कर देना चाहिए।

→ The ^{head master} ~~principle~~ should expel them from school.

4. इस समय उन दोनों को पुस्तकालय में होना चाहिए।

→ They both should be in the library ^{at} this time.

5. तुम दोनों को अंग्रेजी बोलना सिखने का प्रयास करना चाहिए।

→ You both should be trying to learn how to speak English.

6. हमें इन सभी घायल यात्रियों को अस्पताल ले जाना चाहिए।

→ We should take all these injured ^{wounded} travellers to hospital.

7. बिली को अपना वादा निभाना चाहिए।

→ Someone should keep ~~word~~ ^{his} ~~his~~ ^{his/her} word / promise.

8. आपको विद्यालय में अनुशासन का पालन करना चाहिए।

→ You should follow ^{the} discipline in the school.

9. अथ इससे दुबारा जलती नहीं करनी चाहिए।

→ He should not commit the mistake again.

10. तुम्हें स्वयं को सभ्य बनाने का प्रयास करना चाहिए।

→ you should try to make yourself civilized.

Practice

24/02/23

1. यदि मेरा दोस्त जीवित होता तो मुझे यह नहीं करने देता।

→ If my friend were alive, he should not let me do

2. यदि वह तुम्हें अपनी सभी पुस्तकें ^{दे देता} तो परिपरीक्षाभवन में उसकी सहायता कर देता।

→ If he should give ^{you} all his books, ~~he would~~ ^{he should} help him in the examination hall.

3. मैं तुम्हारे एक दोस्त को उसके शानदार सफलता पर बधाई देना

→ I ^{should} like ^{विश्व भाव के लिए} ^{चाहूँगा।} to congratulate a friend of yours on his grand success.

4. यदि वह अपने वर्ग में प्रथम नहीं आया (आयेगा) तो उसे विद्यालय की ओर से सभी तरह की सुविधाएँ नहीं मिलेंगी।

→ ~~He should~~ ^{If he should} not stand first in his class, he will not get any type of facility on behalf of school.

5. तुम्हारे पिताजी को इस रै के पैसे नहीं भेजना चाहिए था।

→ Your father should not ^{have} sent money by post.

6. कठिन प्रयास करना जिससे कि तुम अपने उद्देश्य में असफल न हो जाओ।

→ ~~Do~~ ^{try} hard lest you ^{should} fail in your purpose.

Strive

7. हम उन्हें समाजिक सेवा का प्रशिक्षण दिये जिससे कि वे मानवता की सेवा में स्वयं को न रोकें।

→ we gave them ~~the~~

We gave them the special training of social service
lest he should cease himself in the service of humanity.

8. मेरे जेब में सोने की लोनी हुई दो अंगुठियाँ होनी चाहिए थीं।
→ There should be two rings of gold in my pocket.

9. उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के लिए आपको विदेश जाना चाहिए।
→ You should go abroad to ^{get} ~~proceed~~ higher education.

10. वह सुबह में खल्मा करता था जिससे कि वह दुबारा बीमार न पड़े।
→ He ^{walked} ~~walked~~ in the morning lest ^{he should} ~~he~~ fall ill again.

11. आपको इस तरह ^{खर्च} ~~पैसा~~ खर्चा नहीं करना चाहिए।
→ You should not waste ^{your} ~~money~~ this way.

12. हमें अपना घर चुड़ा कर राष्ट्र के कुर्म पुनर्निर्माण में केन्द्र सरकार की सहायता करना चाहिए था।
→ We should ^{have} ~~helped~~ the central government in ^{the} ~~reconst-~~
-ruction of the nation by paying our taxes.

1. उस वक़्त के बाद कार्यालय में प्रवेश करने का दुस्साहस डीन करता है।

→ Who ~~do~~ dares to enter the office after 10 o'clock

2. तुम्हारा डीन दोस्त प्रधानाध्यापक से समझाने का साहस नहीं करता है।

→ Which friend of yours does not dare to go before ^{the} headmaster

→ Which friend of yours dare not go before the headmaster?

3. वह विद्यालय में किससे बोलने का साहस नहीं किया?

→ With whom ~~does~~ ^{did} he not dare to speak in the school?

→ With whom dare he not speak in the school?

4. वह किससे साथ शतरंज खेलने का साहस नहीं करता है।

→ With whom does he not dare to play chess?

→ With whom dare he not play chess?

5. क्या वह आपकी पुस्तक छूने का दुस्साहस करता है?

→ Does he dare to touch your book?

→ Dare he touch your book?

6. वे दोनों कितनी बार द्वाजवास से बाहर जाने का दुस्साहस कर चुके हैं।

→ How many times have they both dared to go outside

of the hostel?

7. उनमेंसे कितने दौड़ प्रतियोगिता में भाग लेने का साहस नहीं करेंगे?

→ How many of them will not dare to take part

in the race competition?

8. वह तुम्हारे साथ लड़ने के लिए मुझे इस दोस्त को ललकारा।

→ Which friend of mine ~~does~~ ^{did} he dare to ~~you~~ to fight with

you?

9. अब वह मुझे किसी के साथ दौड़ने के लिए नहीं ललकारता है।

→ Now, He does not dare to run ~~with~~ ^{me} with ~~someone~~

anyone

10. Now He dare not

10. शायद आज रात वर्षा हो।

→ I dare say. It ~~may~~ ^{will} rain today tonight.

11. शायद आप सही हैं।

→ I dare say. you are right.

12. क्या वह किसी दफ्तर की पुस्तकें चुराने का दुस्साहस करेगा?

→ Will he dare to steal the books of ~~some~~ ^{any} student?

13. आप मेरे कमरे में आने का दुस्साहस कैसे करेंगे?

→ How dared you to come into my room?

Or How did you dare to come into my room?

14. उनमें से कितने आपके बगल में बैठने का साहस नहीं करते?

→ How many of them do not dare to sit beside you?

Or How many of them ~~do not~~ ^{dare not} sit beside ~~you~~?

15. वह अपने जिस दोस्त के नदी के तैरकर पार करने के लिए ललका चुका है?

→ Which friend of his has he dared to cross the river? to swim

Excellent!

28/03/23

Need → Practice

Date:

Page:

1. क्या उन दोनों को विद्यालय में आयोजित वाद-विवाद प्रतियोगिता में भाग लेने की जरूरत है?

→ Do they both need to participate in the debate competition

or, need they both ^{organised / held} participate in the debate competition held in the school?

2. तुम्हें उनके खिलाफ कुछ कहने की जरूरत नहीं है।

→ You need not ~~to~~ say ^{any} ~~something~~ against them.

or, you do not need to say ^{any} ~~something~~ against them.

3. क्या उसे कप्तान के खिलाफ बोलने की जरूरत थी?

→ Did he need to ~~say~~ ^{speak} against the captain?

4. क्या उन्हें वहाँ पर इन पुस्तकों की जरूरत पड़ सकती है?

→ Does he need these books over there?

^{you may / might} need these books over there

5. उसे स्वयं को निर्दोष साबित करने के लिए मेरे दोस्त की सहायता की ^{would} जरूरत पड़ी होती।

→ He ~~might~~ ^{could have} ~~needed~~ the support of my friend to prove himself innocent.

6. प्रधानाध्यापक को उन्हें इहाँ भेजने की जरूरत है?

→ Where does the headmaster need to send them?

Where need the headmaster send them?

7. स्वस्थ रहने के लिए मेरे किस दोस्त को सुबह में खेलने की जरूरत है?

→ Which friend of mine needs to ~~work~~ ^{play} in the morning to remain healthy?

8. पत्र लिखने के लिए किस कलम की जरूरत है?

→ Who needs a pen to write a letter?

9. सुबह में किस दौड़ने की जरूरत नहीं है?

→ Who need not ~~to~~ run in the morning?

or Who does not need to run in the morning?

10. पुस्तकें खरीदने के लिए तुम्हें कितने पैसे की जरूरत है?

→ ~~How~~ How much money do you need to buy books?

11. आपको क्या चाहिए?

→ What do you need?

12. इसे करने के लिए मुझे किसी चीज की जरूरत नहीं है।

→ I ~~need~~ ^{do} not ^{need} any thing to do this.

13. हमें जरूरत है नेता नहीं निर्माता की।

→ We need a creator not a leader.

14. तुम्हें इन सभी फूलों को ~~नी~~ सिंचने की जरूरत नहीं थी क्योंकि वर्षा होने जा रही है।

→ You need not have irrigated/watered all these flowers because ~~it is going to rain~~ ^{it is raining}, (60)

15. उसे अपना घर खेचने की जरूरत नहीं थी।

→ ~~She~~ ^{He} did not need to ~~sell~~ ^{sell} her ^{his} house,

16. आपको उनकी शिक्षा पर ज्यादा पैसा खर्च करने की जरूरत नहीं है।

→ You need not spend ~~more~~ ^{much} money on their study.
You do not need to spend ~~more~~ ^{much} money on their study.

17.

9. आप ~~इसे~~ बहुत जल्द इस माहौल में रहने का अभ्यस्त हो जायेंगे।
 → You will get accustomed to living in this environment very soon.
10. मेरा दोस्त धूप में कार्य करने का अभ्यस्त है।
 → My friend is ^{used to} accustomed to working in the sun.
11. मैं इस तरह के चीजों का अभ्यस्त नहीं हूँ।
 → I am not ^{used to} accustomed to this type/kind of things.
12. वह पैदल विद्यालय जाने का अभ्यस्त हो चुका है।
 → He has got accustomed to going school by foot.
13. आप नदी के तेज धारा में तैरने का अभ्यस्त हो सकते हैं।
 → You can get accustomed to swimming in the ^{used} fast ^{main} current of the river.
14. वह शोरगुल का अभ्यस्त था।
 → He was ^{accustomed to} used to noise.
15. वह पेन्सिल से लिखने का अभ्यस्त हो गया होता।
 → He would have got accustomed / used to writing with pencil.
16. क्या वह धूल में खेलता करता था?
 → Did he used to play in dust?
 → Used he to play in dust?
17. तुम्हारा डौन दोस्त अपने घर पर कुछ नहीं किया करता था?
 → Which friend of yours ~~did not~~ used to do anything at his house?
 → Which friend of yours used not to do anything at his house?

3. उनमें से कितने बेंदल विद्यालय जाया करते थे ?

→ How many of them used to ^{go to school} play ^{foot} ?

4. क्या वह धूम्रपान नहीं किया करता था ?

→ Did he not used to smoke ?

or, used he not to smoke ?

5. वह टेलिफोन पर अपने किस दोस्त से बात किया करता था ?

→ To which friend of his did he ^{used to} talk to his friend ?

or, To which friend of his used he to talk to her ?

6. आप स्वयं को स्वस्थ रखने के लिए क्या किया करते थे ?

→ What used you to do to ^{keep} yourself healthy ?

or, What did you used to do to keep yourself healthy ?

7. ~~किस~~ परीक्षाभवन में आप किसकी सहायता किया करते थे ?

→ ~~Which~~ ^{whom} help did you used to help in the examination hall ?

or, Whom used you to help in the exam. hall ?

8. उनमें से कितने छात्र अंग्रेजी बोलना नहीं सिखा करते थे ?

→ How many ^{student} of them did not used to learn how

or, How many ^{student of them} used not to learn how to

to speak English ?

✓ speak English !